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GLIMPSES OF ELIZABETHAN PEMBROKE-SHIRE.

MORE ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT HAVERFORDWEST AND
OTHER PLACES.

BY THE REV. JAMES PHILLIPS.

THIS number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* should have contained the third and last Paper on the "Oldest Parish Registers of Pembrokeshire." Unfortunately, the Editor's request for "copy" found me at a little distance from Haverfordwest. Now, a careful re-examination of the old manuscripts is necessary, and possibly a cautious application of "restorative fluid" to some of the faded pages, before I venture to commit my notes to print. If therefore, I am not to disappoint our courteous Editor, I must postpone the "Parish Registers" to the January number, and send him a few extracts from my notebooks, in the hope that they will not be found uninteresting.

The *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1899 contained a Paper on the "Oldest Municipal Balance Sheet. This document, consisting of two four-page sheets, is the oldest business paper (as distinguished from conveyances, leases, etc.) that I have been able to find in the lumber-room which has proved so rich in archæological treasures. There was, indeed, in one of the drawers,

something which served to rouse hopes that were doomed to disappointment. It was a book-cover, which bore the inscription—apparently in a later hand—“Order Book of the reign of Philip and Mary.” But it was only a cover. The most careful searching of every drawer and every corner in the room failed to discover any of its vanished contents.

The lowest drawer of a large cabinet that stood in the room—the drawer which held the documents relating to the disturbances of 1572—was more than half filled with paper which some destructive agency had reduced to the consistency of sawdust. As it was in this drawer, I believe, that the empty cover was found, we have, perhaps, in this tantalising spectacle the explanation of the disappearance of the contents of the “Order Book,” which might have thrown a much-needed light on the history during the four years of the Catholic reaction. Many of his co-religionists, and some who are not, but who know how to value fidelity to conscience, would have eagerly welcomed any facts about William Nichol, the one Pembrokeshire martyr of the Marian days. Save his name, and the date of his execution, and a very brief notice in Foxe, nothing is known either of his life or of his death. Yet his memory is still revered in the old town, and tradition has never forgotten the spot whence he ascended in his chariot of fire “the nearest way to the celestial gate.”

Many years later, when James I was king, a young Roman Catholic lady, subjected to a harassing persecution by a Puritan magistracy, showed a courage which would not have shrunk from martyrdom itself had she been called upon to face the fiery ordeal. But no one knows her name, and the only memorial of her constancy is to be found in an old manuscript at the Record Office. The town that honoured the memory of the Protestant martyr could not be expected to pay like honour to the “Popish” woman, whose parents had been in the service of the Mary Stuart whom good Pro-

testants hated almost as bitterly as they hated her cousin, Mary Tudor.

It is not till about the twentieth year of Elizabeth's reign, some ten years after the date of the "Oldest Municipal Balance Sheet," that we find among the papers the annual statements in which the corporate officials—mayors, chamber-reeves, bailiffs, and sergeants—accounted for the money that had passed through their hands in their terms of office. Several of these are now lying before me. They are chiefly of one class, each being an "accompte for his office of mayoraltye," prepared by the ex-mayor himself. That is evident from the differences of form, from the varieties of handwriting, and the amusing variations of orthography. In one or two instances, the ex-chief magistrate, unless he was himself an exceptionally skilful scribe, must have employed some professional caligraphist. As a rule, they are about as difficult to decipher as the ordinary "correspondence hand" of the later Tudor period. The handwriting of the mayors is rather better than that of the bailiffs and sergeants, and that is about as much as can be said for it.

Nor is the matter, as a rule, worth the trouble of decipherment. The entries of payments are for the most such as one would expect to find in a town-clerk's petty-cash book. Yet an examination of two or three "accountes" will yield a few items worth recording.

1. Take, for instance, the account of William Walter, mercer, the mayor for 1581, "Begynnyng with his Receipts and so followeth his payments." The former amounted to £80 19s. 1d., which might be considered an average sum if it were not for the surprising inequality of the mayor's receipts in different years, ranging from £81 in 1583 to £16 in 1591, and £3 11s. in 1593. The causes of this inequality are perhaps to be found in the very unbusinesslike arrangements for dealing with the various sources of revenue that made up the modest income of the town. Nearly all the work that would now be done by a well-paid town

clerk and a fairly-paid accountant, and a collector of rates, and rents and dues, was then performed gratuitously by the aldermen and counsellors, and by those of the business men and residents who, as a matter of civic duty, undertook the minor offices of the municipal government. The Council, it must be borne in mind, was composed of life-members. Vacancies were filled up by co-optation, and the only way to obtain a seat in the municipal senate was through these minor offices, among which was included the churchwardenship of St. Mary's.

The seventeenth-century papers show considerable improvement in the management of town affairs. The heavier burdens which the Civil War imposed upon the town, and which reached their climax in the period between the battle of Worcester and the fall of the Long Parliament, necessitated more methodical arrangements and a careful husbanding of every shilling of the municipal revenue. In the days of Queen Bess, there must have been much of the happy-go-lucky management of town affairs which was to be found in the unreformed corporations of eighty or ninety years ago. This is the kind of management which inevitably breeds dishonesty, and traces of impudent dishonesty are to be found even in these fragmentary records.

In 1581 the following were the items of receipt:—

Three half-years rent for the mills:

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|----|
| Michaelmas 1580, May and Michaelmas 1581 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| From the "Chamber-Ryves" for 1580 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| From "Morgan Voyell last baylye" | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| From his colleague William Walter | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| From William Walter, last Sergeant | 0 | 14 | 2 |
| From William Ratin and Thomas Vawer, Sergeants of Mace | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Thomas Vawer paid over from his churchwardenship | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| There was another 19s. 6d. due which Thomas Vawer said that Anece Gibb ought to pay, and sure enough before the end of the year Mistress Anece paid in discharge 19s. of Vawer and his brother churchwarden of 1579 | 0 | 19 | 0 |

| | | | |
|--|----|----|---|
| The Chamber-Ryves for the current year | 12 | 18 | 3 |
| A Baylye for the small tools | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| "Thomas Walter one of the sergeants parsell of their rents." | 5 | 0 | 0 |

The rents (apart from the mills) were only £1 5s. (of which David Craulocke, the complaisant juror of 1560, paid 16s.).

| | | | |
|--|---|----|---|
| "Wheat and Barley on two market-dayes" | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| "Thomas Caston for his fyne on Dyscharging hym from all office" | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Thomas Voyell paid in "One largesse that was geven towards the Reparynge of the m'ket house by his father" | 1 | 10 | 0 |

The only remaining entry is curious at least for the name it contains:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Recd. of Harrye Rethianghes paid for Redemyng one barr of yron that was seisyd upon | 0 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|

This name I have copied correctly, but I must confess it has puzzled me.

This statement of that part of the town revenue that passed through the mayor's own hands is fairly typical. The old shopkeeper seems to have been active in enforcing payment of arrears from defaulting officials, but even he had to leave the Sergeant's account in arrears at the end of his year.

2. The statement of his disbursements is unusually full. Evidently he was one of those keen men of business who, while taking good care that the public interests shall not suffer in their keeping, are equally careful to reimburse themselves for every penny they expend in their official capacity.

The items are not classified in any way, but have been obviously copied from a memorandum book, in which every trifle was entered at the time of payment.

Here are some of the earliest :—

"For expenses in rydyng to Carew for me and thoose that
were with me about the musters" xij*d*.

One wonders what the mayor's companions thought of his economy in travelling expenses.

Of course, the journey to Carew was to see Sir John Perrot, then in the zenith of his power and influence. A little later 2*s*. was paid, for "wyne and suger sent to Sir John Perott."

The "musters" account for several shillings, some of which were spent in repairing "peces," presumably muskets. The "clenyng of tenn head peces" cost 3*s*. 4*d*.

The ringers who rang on the Queen's Accession-day, November 17th, 1581, were paid 8*s*. Here is another entry, which recalls a name that has long since, as a personal name, disappeared from Pembrokeshire, and, as a place-name, survives only in its more modern form of Cartlett. If the conjecture of an eminent philologist is correct, it is itself a survival from the speech of the pre-Celtic, probably pre-Aryan, population of Pembrokeshire :—

| | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| "Item payd Cathlot for kepyng the boye for xxvij wyeks at viij <i>d</i> . per wyke, xvij <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . Rec'd of that of vj persons, v <i>s</i> ., rest to me | xij <i>s</i> . viij <i>d</i> . |
| Item pay'd for his clothes sence | vij <i>s</i> . xj <i>d</i> . |

It may be remembered that among the paupers in St. Thomas parish in 1578, one was John Cathlott, who, with the others on the list, received 4*d*. per week.¹ Judged by this standard the payment for "the boye," whoever he may have been, was rather liberal.

A few lines below there comes one of those unaccountable payments for Temperness.

"Payd Mr. Price for Temperniss" 1*l*b.

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, October, 1903, p. 309.

Temperness lies on the extreme western boundary of the borough, between the roads to Dale and to Little Haven. We shall find evidence of litigation to settle the exact course of the boundary line at this point. Rent from Temperness appears frequently among the sums received by the mayor or the chamber-reeve. The name is as unmistakably Scandinavian as Haverford itself.

The statement of disbursements is divided into two parts. The first, from which the above are taken, amounts to £29 19s. 7*d.* This includes the fees of the two judges, £6 13s. 4*d.*, the fee-farm rent, £3, and other routine payments. The remainder, £19 12s. 6*d.*, was chiefly expended on the church. Expenditure on the "market-house" is mixed up with that on the church. As on these days, and for nearly two centuries later, there were many butchers' standings in the churchyard, the joints being hung from hooks fastened in the walls of the church. The market-house was probably abutting on the churchyard. The "old pork-wall," where the pork-butchers laid their wares, is still standing between Upper and Lower Tower Hill, under the north-west corner of the churchyard. The "market-house" itself I am unable to locate. One is tempted to suggest the site of the present fish-market, at the south-west corner of the churchyard, facing Dew Street. This building was formerly known as "the butter-market," being used for that purpose before the building of the present market-house, in or about 1826. The opening of the butter-market, in 1730, is the subject of a print now hanging in the Council Chamber. An ox is being roasted in the presence of the City Fathers, arrayed in their insignia of office. There is a tradition that, before it was built, one of the gates of the churchyard stood there. This tradition may, however, be a confusion of the churchyard gate with the West Gate of the town, which stood just above it, near the site of the house which, though it has ceased to be an inn, is still known as the "Blue Boar."

In this account for 1581, there are several entries of money spent on the "gaet," but whether this is the West Gate or one of the churchyard gates—and if the latter, which of them—there is nothing to indicate.

Before the destructive restoration of 1842, the mayor's pew, with its stately canopy, stood at the east end of the nave, against the south wall of the chancel-arch, looking westward. Two or three seats in front of this, reserved for the chief magistrate, would be known as the "corporation seats," and would be occupied by the aldermen, councillors, and officials, on the frequent occasions when the corporation attended in state.

To them the following entries would refer :

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Item for mattynge of thre pues . . . | vjs. jd. |
| Item for nayles . . . | vjd. |
| Item for towe yards of linsye wollsye for the mayor's pew ther to remayne . . . | ijs. vjd. |

Perhaps also the next entry :—

| | |
|---|---------|
| Item payd, Mr. Canon for vij rayles . . . | vs. xd. |
|---|---------|

But we have lingered long enough over Mayor Walter's account for 1581.

William Walter was mayor again in 1592, and for the third time in 1597.

The financial statement for 1592 is much briefer than for 1581.

The receipts amounted only to £27 1s. 8d., made up as follows :

| | £ | s. | d. |
|--|-------|----|----|
| Mill-rent for the year ending Michaelmas, 1592 . . . | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| From the Sergeants of Mace . . . | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fines of Appleships . . . | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| From Richard Harys, Chamber-reeve, to paye the Bay- liffe . . . | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| | <hr/> | | |
| | £27 | 1 | 8 |

The mill-rent has been doubled since 1581. The disbursements were £28 12s. 4*d*, so that there was a balance due to the mayor of £1 10s. 4*d*. He had included in his payments 12s. 11*d*., arrears due to them from 1590, when he had been Chamber-reeve under the mayoralty of John Kynner; and also 2s. "due to my wyff unpaid of money lent upon weights."

Weights and measures figure more than once in the account, *e.g.* :—

For thre pewter pots, sealynge and caradge . . . vijs. vjd.

Proceedings about the purchase of the church and living were in progress.

Delivered to John Kynner to tak advise a Bout the Churche . . . iij*lb*.

Paid Butler for the bringing of a letter to London about the Church . . . vjd.

Other legal proceedings kept the mayor busy. There had been a riot of some kind.

To Mr. Grafton and his man for his advyse about the Riote . . . vijs. vjd.

There was some dispute about the boundary of the town.

Bestowed upon the Jurors that ware up the country to enquier upon the lancarr after verdytt . . . ijs. viij*d*.

Item to William Howell towards his chardge being a witness out of the countrye . . . iij*d*.

The jurors and witness who were so liberally rewarded for their trouble had probably been "up the country" as far as Temperness, not quite two miles from the Guildhall. For the "lancarr" or "landskarr" appears to have been the "Big Stone" of Temperness.

Attached to this financial statement is a carefully prepared and most interesting list of the documents which had come into his hands as mayor, and which he was handing over to his successor. One of these was :—

One part of an enquysicion indented with the examynacions of divers wytnesses tuching the lanscar between Portfield and Temperness surveied by the actorturity of the audytors and Recever unto Mr. John Wogan esquier and Mr. Morgan Powell of Pembrock as by the same appereth delyvered up with the Chamberlayne to keepe . . . the newe Jurors.

That the verdict had been satisfactory to the mayor and council may be taken for granted. In the annual perambulation of the town boundaries, the most notable incident was always the whipping administered at the Temperness stone to the young freemen who were joining in the procession for the first time. May not this quaint ceremony have been a reminiscence of the otherwise forgotten boundary dispute of the days of Queen Bess?

It is much to be regretted that no fragment of this Temperness document has been found among the town archives. It would have been scarcely less interesting than the depositions taken in the earlier dispute about the eastern boundary of the borough. At the close of the paper dealing with those depositions, reference was made to the litigation that arose out of a lease alleged to have been fraudulently granted to himself by a deceased mayor, William Gwyn. The Gwyn Papers, ten in number, which are enumerated in William Walter's schedule, are, happily, still in the Council Chamber. They would form an interesting subject for a monograph; but as the proceedings were taken before the Lord President and the Council of the Marches, I have deferred the discussion of them in the hope of obtaining more information about the business and procedure of that court.

One regrets the loss of—

One paper of the particulars of furtsey park had with the awdytor and recever.

Furzy Park is the southern and lower part of the extra-parochial district which has been formed into the civil parish of Portfield and Furzy Park. It may be roughly described as the part of the extra-parochial

land which was not included in the old "Freemen's lands." It was in this part of the unenclosed lands that the May Fair was attempted to be held in the Plague Year, 1652, in defiance of the prohibition of the county justices. As might be expected, the fair was a failure; only a very few people from Roose were so foolish as to attend.

The "sheet of paper wherein is conteyned all the chantry lands" is probably to be identified with a paper still extant, which I had originally assessed to the Commonwealth period, in spite of the apparently older handwriting. There were two leases: one of a tenement in High Street, the other "to Thomas Kethin glov'r of a tenement in the uper end of the Dew Streete in the further sid thereof." The "i" has already disappeared from the original "Dewi," though that form is retained in one deed of later date.

There is another lease to the town "for a thousand years upon the Charnell House from Mr. Thomas Canon accordinge to his father's will." The ghastly charnel-house—the receptacle of the skeletons disinterred to make room for fresh burials—was an inseparable adjunct of the larger town churches in the later Middle Ages.

There was an order against the same Thomas Canon, for divers fines wherewith he is "chardged of the towne, mad by Justice Pickeringe, nowe Lord Keeper" . . . I believe this may be identified with an extant paper.

Also a "Bill of Dept against Mr. Harry Murtin (an ex-mayor), for one Barell of Corn-powder wainge one hundred and iiij lb." If conjectural emendation were admissible, I would read "gun-powder."

Besides this paper, the retiring mayor gives a list of articles which he hands over:—

He has put in the Coffer the head of the Church cupp of silver.

The "newe house wayghts" are delyvered to him "to keepe agayne," so he gives no list, but there are—

1. A "bundell of silver wayghts," 14 in all, from one dram up to "twoe hundred fifty sixe ounces" with fustian about them and in a

red lether bage fastened one within a little porse. Sewed to the same bage are divers grains from [one] to twelve beside sixe other peces marked as I take yt twenty pence, another x pence, another v pence, another three, another twoe, and another one.

There were also stone wayghts—one half hundred waight and one half-quarter, and of Brass wayghts a Quarter, 7 lbs., 4 lbs., 2 lbs. and 1 lb. each "in his red bag."

Yet another red bag contained a set of weights from a dram upwards ending with viij lbs., having fustian also about them.

Among other miscellaneous articles were :—

"One sowe of lead.

"One bushell without a cheyn to go about the towne to hyr bushells bye.

"One brasse yarde and a broken yarde scalyd.

"One brasse quart.

"Five swords and daggers."

Lastly :—

"One great bundell of accompts in dyvers papers, and an account of the mayors and [word illegible] as apperyth by bookes of accompt."

Unfortunately, both the list of the earlier mayors and the "bundell of accompts" have disappeared.

3. William Walter was not reimbursed the £1 10s. 8*d.* which he had overpaid, until he had repaid himself when he was chamber-reeve in 1596.

He had to account in that year for £39 18s. 9*d.* Of this £20 1s. 2*d.* was for his "booke of chamber-rent," but at the end of the year £4 12s. was still "ungethered," £14 10s. 11*d.* came from the "Coffer in the Counsell house," £3 7s. 3*d.* from the mayor, and £1 7s. 11*d.* for 2 cwt. 3 gr. 5 lb. of lead "hade out of Haroldston after xs. per cwt."

Was this part of the plunder of Sir John Perrot's goods?

The disbursements were largely military, the heaviest item of that kind being :—

"One barrel of powder waing one cwt. 3 oz. at xiiij*d.*
per lb. £6 0 9

The approximation of weight confirms the conjectural emendation "gun powder," in the earlier account.

Other items were :—

| | |
|--|---|
| Twentie sword girdles | xij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> . |
| xx th swords at <i>vs</i> | v <i>lb</i> . |
| x daggers at 2 <i>s</i> | j <i>lb</i> . |
| v <i>s</i> halbertts at 3 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> | j <i>lb</i> . iiij <i>s</i> . |
| Tenn long pykes at 3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> | j <i>lb</i> . xiiij <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . |
| The freight of halberts, swords and daggers was | iiij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> . |
| "A sowe of lead waing 1 cwt. 14 lbs" was charged. | xij <i>s</i> . iiij <i>d</i> . |

Another entry has a melancholy interest :—

"Item. He is to be allowed towards his chardge in bringynge of thes to Londonn to the Lord Keeper and the Honourabl the Earl of Essexe for himself and his man the some of viij*lb*."

Under the Earl's name some words are interlined, fairly decipherable :—

"When he was a Burgesse of the

So Essex, some four years before his fall, was made a burges of Haverfordwest.

Then comes one of the few references to the Parliamentary representation of the town :—

"Paid for entreng Sir Nicholas Clifford's name when he went into the Parliament House viij*s*. vj*d*.

4. The following year, 1597, was that of William Walter's third and last mayoralty. The receipts were higher than in 1581, amounting to £57. There was the same rigour in enforcing payment of arrears from defaulting officials, and the same care to charge the town with every shilling he spent as mayor. The second item in his list might very well have come out of his own pocket :—

"To a woman that had three children" iiij*d*.

He once more claimed a small balance for over-payments, yet he was evidently as careful a custodian

of the town's cash as of his own. An honest, hard-headed, and close-fisted man of business was the old mercer of the Elizabethan days. Public-spirited, too, he was, and very careful of the decencies of public worship. This is shown by his outlay in small matters connected with the parish church. One of the items in his 1592 account was 5s. 6*d.* for a "Book of Homelles."

In 1597 are several charges for sums expended on soldiers passing through to Ireland :—

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| <i>E.g.</i> Paid the 29th of June xvij soulders . . . | vs. viij <i>d.</i> |
| P'd the 30th of June to five soulders . . . | is. ix <i>d.</i> |
| P'd for a shroud for a souldier that died at John Thomas, baker's . . . | ij <i>s.</i> vd. |

The usual price for a pauper's shroud was 2*s.* Coffins were still a luxury that only the well-to-do could afford.

In these later years of the Queen's reign the Earl of Essex occupies in Pembrokeshire affairs the same position that Sir John Perrot held before his fall. He has now become a burgess of the town, and his interest is sought whenever the Mayor and Council have difficult business in hand.

What the particular matter was that troubled them in 1597 there is nothing to show ; but it necessitated no little correspondence and much travelling to-and-fro. The affair had to be transacted before the Privy Council, and a journey of the mayor to London accounts for more than a fourth of his disbursements. The expenses of the journey and of the stay in the capital are set forth in the following consecutive entries :—

| | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Pd. for making a petition and endorsing the same to the lords of the counsaile . . . | vij <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i> |
| Pd. Mr. Wade, ¹ the clerk of the counsaile to solicit our cause, 40 <i>s.</i> . . . | ij <i>l.</i> |
| to the porter and his two men, 4 <i>s.</i> . . . | iiij <i>s.</i> |
| Pd. Mr. Wade's man to remember his master . . . | ij <i>s.</i> |

¹ William Waad, Clerk of the Privy Council.

| | |
|--|--|
| Pd. for drawing of another petition | ij <i>s.</i> vjd. |
| And for engrossing and endorsing the same | vi <i>js.</i> vjd. |
| To the Earle of Essexe Secretarie for his paines | xs. |
| For a search in an office, 16 <i>d.</i> | js. iiij <i>d.</i> |
| Pd. at severall times for passing by water ¹ | ii <i>js.</i> |
| Pd. for a buckram bagg and boxe, 12 <i>d.</i> | js. |
| Pd. for a counsaylor in the townes cause | xs. |
| Pd. for washing of our clothes at divers tymes, 3 <i>s.</i> | ii <i>js.</i> |
| for our horsmeat in London, xx <i>js.</i> vjd. | j <i>lb.</i> js. vjd. |
| for mendyne our saddells, 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> | ij <i>s.</i> vjd. |
| for shoong our horses at divers tymes | ij <i>s.</i> vjd. |
| for passinge going and coming, 20 <i>d.</i> ² | js. vj. |
| for carring our clothes from Ludlow to Laugharne | js. vjd. |
| At two severall tymes to Mr. Sandford my Lord of Pembrokes Secretarie | j <i>lb.</i> |
| Paid for mens meat and horsemeat for xxx daies, going and coming besids, as above said, £13 19 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> | xiiij <i>lb.</i> xix <i>s.</i> vij <i>d.</i> |

The last item alone exceeds the "preestes wage" for the parish of St. Mary for the whole year; but, to judge from what we know of the mayor's thrifty turn of mind, it is not likely to have been excessive.

The venality these entries disclose on the part of officials so highly placed as the Clerk to the Privy Council, and the Secretary to the Lord President of Wales, is shocking to our higher standard of official morality. Yet, *mutatis mutandis*, it would not be difficult to find contemporary parallels in some branches of the public service. Officials occupying corresponding posts are raised above such temptations by the more adequate salaries which they receive, and by the severity of the penalties which detection would entail. It is in the lower grades of the public service where salaries are much lower, where there is less sensitiveness to personal dishonour, and where risk of discovery is believed to be infinitesimal—it is there that corruption in its minor forms runs rampant, even in the twentieth century.

¹ That is, from the City to Westminster.

² Does this refer to the crossing of the Severn at Passage?

The local legal adviser of the Corporation appears to have been the Mr. Grafton whose name has already appeared in the 1596 account. If he received no more than is entered here, his remuneration was not too liberal.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Paid Mr. Grafton for one whole yeares fee . . . | ij <i>lb.</i> xiijs. iiij <i>d.</i> |
| Paid for Mr. Grafton's diett, and those that came with him to the Dale, ¹ to our Admiralls court, and for wyne, the som of . . . | . xij <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i> |
| Pd. John Browne watter bayliffe towards his paines and warning the jurie . . . | iiij <i>s.</i> |

Our Admiral's Court must refer to the jurisdiction of the Mayor as "Admiral of the port." That authority is now limited by the "White Stone," some two miles below the Quay. That a jury convened by his authority should meet at Dale confirms the tradition that his jurisdiction in some form included the whole harbour.

We cannot part company with Mayor Walter without noticing some of the more curious entries to be found in his balance-sheets. Here is one concerning the "musters":—

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| Delivered to Captain Rowth towards the hedding of the doome, and towards his paines and chardges, by the consents of the Justices of peace, one swytt of canvas, w'ch cometh unto xxxvj <i>s.</i> iiij <i>d.</i> . . . | . j <i>lb.</i> xvjs. iiij <i>d.</i> |
|--|-------------------------------------|

There is something irresistibly ludicrous in this payment of a Captain of Militia, presumably an old soldier, with a roll of canvas, especially as his services included "the hedding of the drome and other chardges." Canvas was, of course, very expensive. The commonest table canvas was sold at 9*s.* 3*d.* for a piece of 12 yards. At that price, Rowth would have about 48 yards. If the stuff were of better quality, 36 yards would be the more probable quantity.

¹ Dale, on the west side of the entrance to Milford Haven, is usually "the Dale" as late as the end of the sixteenth century. The family, who owned it from the time of Henry I until 1297, were known as "De Vale." On the death of the last De Vale, in that year, his property was divided between his four daughters—See Owen's *Old Pembroke Families*.

The next line informs us that the "wyne" bestowed upon the Judges at the two assizes cost 11s. 5d. : nearly a third of Captain Rowth's pay.

The "beatynge of the drum" figures in several of these mayoral accounts. Sixpence a day was the usual drummer's pay. Once at least it was earned by a woman. That was in 1587, when the mayor, Mr. Morris Walter, paid

To Polly Prage for betynge the drum vjd.

From the frequent changes of drummer, and the absence of any other musical items, we may conclude that this noisy function was not supposed to require any musical skill.

Inquests were rare events. In the three years there is only one charged for; that was in 1597:—

"P'd for makynge an inquisycion upon the child that
the horse did kyll ijs. vjd.

There are not many entries that throw light on the fluctuations of wages and prices. The wages of the artisans and the cost of material are usually given without any specification of time or quantity. Unskilled labourers are, however, frequently charged for by the day; usually at 6d., in some cases at 7d. In the Rutlandshire Assessments for wages,¹ the Tables for 1564 and 1610 are practically identical, and the agricultural labourer's pay is given at 7d. in summer and 6d. in winter.

Between 1581 and 1597 there seems to have been no change in the Pembrokeshire scale of wages. The difference between 6d. and 7d. was not between summer and winter prices.

There is one entry of the payment of an artisan by the day:—

"Pd. Edward Wayllsh for vij dayes at xd. vs. xd.

Walsh seems to have been a carpenter. His wage

¹ *Social England*, vol. iii, p. 544.

(paid in 1581) agrees fairly well with the Rutlandshire figures for 1564. In 1610 it was 1*d.* a day higher.

In the decade 1541-1550 the the average payment for unskilled labour was 4½*d.*; for a mason 6½*d.*, for a carpenter 7*d.* For the decennial period, 1583-1592, the weekly average for a carpenter was 5*s.* 11½*d.* These figures are given on the high authority of Thorold Rogers, who estimated the price of a quarter of wheat in the corresponding decades as 10*s.* 8*d.*, and 23*s.* 8*d.*, and of barley as 6*s.* 2½*d.* and 12*s.* 10½*d.* Oats show a similar advance: from 4*s.* to 8*s.* 1*d.*

The balance-sheets before us do not, of course, include either wheat, barley, or oats; and limits of space prevent my including other municipal papers which throw light on the Pembrokeshire prices for grain.

A few payments for other articles may be interesting.

In 1581 there was paid:—

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| For the xiiij yards of fryse tucks the mynstrells and long | |
| William's coet | xiiij <i>d.</i> |
| For the makynge of longe William's coet | jd. |

Apparently, the "mynstrells" made their own coats; at least the mayor did not pay for the making of them.

In 1591, "xiiij yardes halff of gray fryse" cost 14*s.*

This is followed by—

| | |
|--|------|
| Six dossen of silk at 4 <i>d.</i> | ijs. |
| Brown threds in silk, 4 <i>d.</i> | xd. |
| A q'ter of Mocadoc, 6 <i>d.</i> , in thread and bottins, 4 <i>d.</i> | xd. |

No "trimmings" appear in the 1581 bill.

Laths were usually 5*d.* per bundle, sometimes 6*d.*

Iron was at 1*s.* 10*d.* per stone in 1581. Iron seals cost sometimes 8*d.*, sometimes 6*d.*

Wax was certainly not cheap that year, for the mayor paid 8*d.* for half a pound, when he wanted to seal some documents.

I must conclude these somewhat rambling notes with two entries of rents from Mr. Walter's Chamber-reeve account for 1596:—

In the armor house at roome over the vault . . . xijs. iiijd.
(Where was this?)

Item peyd my cousin Kynner for the rent of the round
meadow for one whole year . . . xvjs. viijd.
(This is the round meadow below the mills.)

At the end of his Chamber-reeve account for 1596, William Walter appends the usual list of "ungathered rents," but one is not surprised to find it unusually brief. Defaulting tenants were not likely to have much peace when he was in office. Yet this short list has some items worth noting:—

Of Thomas Abowen Camrose gent. for his tenement their . . . viijd.
(Here we have a well known Camrose name in its transitional form, half-way between Ap Owen and Bowen.)

For the Armor house and roome over the vault . . . xijs. iiijd.
For the shopp in the markt-place . . . iiijd.

Here are three puzzles for Haverfordwest antiquaries :
(1) The Armour house? (2) The room over the vault?
(3) The market-place? The writer is not prepared with a confident answer to any one of them. But one would expect to find the "shopp" either at the bottom of Market Street or in the street running from the town-hall gate to the "pork wall," the western part of which is now known as St. Mary Street.

8. I had intended to add no more to these somewhat discursive notes; but the unexpected identification of a rough copy of William Walter's account as Chamber-reeve for 1585 and 1586, has proved too strong a temptation. There are two sheets sewn together, but of one of them only the lower half remains. I have also identified a torn piece of paper, as a memorandum of Morris Walter for 1587, jotted down before preparing his official balance-sheet.

It turns out that the "muster at which Polly Prage" played the drum was held on May 25th, when the

powder cost 13s. 4*d.*—10 lbs. at 1s. 4*d.*; and the "matche," 10*d.* At an earlier muster, 12 lbs. of powder and 2 lbs. of "matche" cost 17s.

The drum on which Polly played had been bought that year for 18s. 4*d.*¹

That year Captain Botler was the training officer, and his pay for his year's work, "as was compounded before Sir Thomas Perrot," came to £2.

Among the ecclesiastical items were 6s. 8*d.* for a "comunyone booke with the sallmes in myter," and 5s. 6*d.* for a "service booke with sallmes for the clarke," and 4s. 8*d.* for "one homelly."

The same year was—

Ped. to Mr. Vaughan the precher for prechyng in the lent,
by the consent of the paryshioners . . . ij*lb.*

And somewhat later—

"Unto the precher that was sent hither by the maior of
Carmardyn, and so he went to Yerland by Mr. Canon's
request and others . . . vjs. iiij*d.*
Also for "gymals & nayles to my ladys pew." (Query, who
was "my lady"?) . . . js.

Of William Walter's accounts for 1585 and 1586, we may note the following :—

In the list of rents received, which is exceptionally complete, Cartlett is spelled Cathlate, and Barn Street is invariably Ban Street.

One of the Dew Street (spelled Dewi Street) tenants is John Harries, Capper.

There were two houses paying rent in "Goet St."—the earliest mention of that name that I have yet seen.

"In Bryge St., Mr. Eyson paid 6s. 8*d.* for the chapel on the bryge, and 2s. for the lofte on the Almes House."

Artillery of light calibre was employed at the "musters." In 1585, the Chamber-reeve furnished them with 4 lbs. of powder at 1s. 4*d.* per pound.

"Calyver men" is the probable reading of an illegible entry in the 1587 account.

¹ Polly was buried at St. Mary's on August 30th, 1592.

I now close with the remark that gunpowder is "corn powder," in this sheet, as in one or two other places. A Pembrokeshire man will recognise an early dialectical peculiarity not yet extinct, in the spelling of "sods" as "soeds."

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

1. To Mr. Francis Green, whose researches are adding so much to our knowledge of the Pembrokeshire of the Tudors and the Stuarts, I am indebted for information which has enabled me to answer two of the three questions which I have asked on page 271.

The will of Mr. Maurice Canon, of Haverfordwest, dated May 13th, 1587, contains a bequest to the town of "a house called the Charnell-house, in the north part of St. Mary's Church, Haverfordwest." This house "conteyneth three roomes, the uppermost for keepinge the sheire armour, the second for cleaninge the same, and the vaults or lower parte in my owne hand for a woode house." This shows that the armour-house and the charnel-house were one and the same building, and that this building was "the old lock-up," which stood at the north-west angle of the churchyard. The removal of this house, some years ago, by the trustees of Sir John Perrot's charity, might be excused on the ground of the street improvement thus effected. Yet many resented it as an act of unnecessary vandalism; and our regret for its disappearance is not diminished by its identification with the building which, either as the charnel-house or as the armour-house, figures so frequently in the old municipal records. This will also furnish the answer to question No. 2, for the "room over the vault" must have been the "second room"—the one used "for cleaning the armour."

2. Of still greater interest is another identification for which I am indebted to the kindness of Miss Lucy Arthur, known to the readers of historical fiction as "George Gilbert."

William Walter was the son of John Walter of Roch Castle. His elder brother, Morris Walter, was mayor in 1587. This Morris was the great-grandfather of Lucy Walter, Monmouth's mother.

William Walter was twice married, each time to a widow. His second wife was Alice Middleton, sister of Sir Hugh Mid-

dleton of "New River" fame. Her first husband had been John Dolben, of Haverfordwest. By him she had one son, William Dolben, Bishop-designate of Bangor, who died before he could be consecrated, in 1631. His son John was Bishop of Rochester (1666-1683) and Archbishop of York (1683-1686). Alice Middleton's brother, Charles, the fifth of the famous Middleton brotherhood—is described as "of Haverfordwest." He married Catherine, daughter of Richard Bateman, of Haverfordwest. Charles's only son, William, "citizen and merchant of London," was born in our town.

Alice's daughter, Jane Dolben, married Richard Wogan, of Boulston.

I wish I had known all this before writing my Paper on the Registers of St. Mary's, the third of which has yet to appear. What with the Walters, the Dolbens, the Middletons, and the Batemans, there will be ample materials for a fourth article.

THE VAIRDRE BOOK.

III.

NEWPORT CASTLE.¹

[1583.]

(f. 238a.) Memorandum that there is a castell in Newport ^{Castr'.} w^{ch} hath ben the cheefe and Capitall mansion place of the lordes of the Baronie of Kemes and the lord is nowe owner there of, whiche Castell hath benn strongly moted wth avery broade and Deepe mote of clere water, w^{ch} castell is nowe presentlie in utter Ruine and decay and hath ben so of a long tyme² & is not valued to any thing in the rent rowles.

Also there is a garden adioyning to the said mote on the east ^{Gardinu'.} syde thereof conteyning pches in lengthe and pches in breddth w^{ch} likewise is not valued.

Also there is a park called the castell pke adioyning to the said mote on the sowthside of the same mote conteyning by estimacion aboutes six acres of the usuall measure of Kemes and it hath ben enclosed wth a stone hedge which nowe is in decay and the same is valued in the Rentall under the title of Terr' Dominica³ to iij^s. iiij^d. and soe it is rented by the yere. Also the said mote servethe for the mille pond to the castle ^{Mota} mille which lyeethe very neere the said mote and the water that ^{Castr'.} commeth to the said mote Drivethe the said mille and the said ^{et stagnu' molenl'.} mille is pised in the rent-roll to the value of eight poundes three shilling^e fowre pence for so it is rented.

¹ This description of the Castle is taken from the "Extent of Kemes." It may be of interest to members of the Association who attended the Cardigan meeting.

² William, the last Baron Martin of Kemes, died in 1325; his sister and heiress, Joan, married Nicholas de Audley. The Audley lords resided elsewhere.

³ Demesne lands.

Turris
dict',
hunters'
tower.

Also there hathe ben very neere the mille Doore a rownd towre¹ of stone wch served to keepe the lordes howndes and Dogges whiche towre is now in Decay and not valued in the Rent-roll.

Molend'
in decasu.

(fo. 238b.) Also there is within the liberties of Newport three other milles in Decay vizd. the one standing nere a chappell called milburch chappell² ats cappell reall which was Driven wth the wat^r called Clydach, the other was placed and stoode a litell above newport Bridge³ by Saint Kiricke chappell at a place called in owld tyme milbrok, the thyrd mill was placed at forest Rywgwyan⁴ nere the house there and the water that Drivethe the saide mille is turned out of the right coorse and Doth nowe Drive the mille of Thomas ap Owen there neere at hand.

Patronag
ecl'ie.

Also the lord is sole patrone of the church of Newport wch is valued in the Queenes bookes to xvj*li* and is woorth by the yere lx^{li} and it hathe a psonadg half a mille owt of the towne wth faire glebe landes to the same, and there hathe ben a faire psonadg or house wth faire stables and barne wch nowe are in Ruynes and Decay and Mr. Richard Edward⁵ chauncelor of the cathedrall church of Saint David^e is nowe p'son there by the p'sentment of George Owen nowe lord of the said lordshipp of Kemes.

Carnengly
Comon.

Also there is a greate comon of pasture called carnengly wch the Burgesses doe enioy by the lordes graunte and the lord hath comon there among them, yf he will, for any man of cattel.

Comon'
pisc' in
back poole.

Also the burgesses there have comon of fishing by chartor from the place where Clydach fallethe into Nevarn till the sea whereby the Burgesses have often tymes greate store of fishe as Samons sueinge and such other, of the wch fishe the lord hath his parte as one among them.

(f. 239a.) Also the inhabitantes of the lower or north side of the weste strete and the inhabitantes of both sides of the streete

¹ The site of this tower can be traced.

² St. Milburg's Chapel, on a field called Banc y capel on the Nevarn boundary. The mill is still called New Mill.

³ Newport Bridge by Penbont is said to have been destroyed in a plague panic soon after this date.

⁴ Rhigian Forest, on the west of Newport.

⁵ Founder of the family of Edwardes of Trefgarn, and ancestor of the Lords Kensington.

called coklane *except corner houses*,¹ do paye no Rent for their howses to the lord but do him services for the same, vzd they are bound to Dresse and make the hay that growethe upon the meadowes of the Bury² and the marshe and to leade the same to the lordes mansion place or to the house of suche as shall have it to rent and also they are bownd to scowre the mille leete of the castell mille and to keepe it and to cary all maner of caredge of tymber wch may be caried wth horses towards the reparacion of the said mille and also to leade woodd t' coles¹ for the lord to burne in the castell wch s'vice the said tenautes Do as often as they are willed so to Do, all whiche services are not rated to any value emong the rent.

S'vicia
Integra.

IV.

(f. 30 (a).

Breeff notes toching the subiection of Div'se Lope in Wales to the Crowne of England³

Powys. Gr mdd⁴ submyttyd him selfe to H. i. to hold his barony of Powys of him in capite p. fo. 215.

Kyviliog. Kyviliog e arwistly being pte of Powys fell to the pte *Rwstlwy*. of Jeyne⁵ second dughter to Edward Cherlton Lord Powys who maryed Joⁿ Lord Tiptost erle of Worcester. 208 (217).

Flyntshere was the Kinge in H. 2. tyme & Dd. ap Ouen⁶ distroyid yt. 222 (221).

Fleminge & Normans cam to Pemb'r sherē⁷ tempe H. 2. fo. 223.

W^m de Breuise slew the gentyllmē of wentslaint⁸ traitrously in his house. 236.

¹ Underlined in the MS.

² The grange of the castle.

³ These are notes made by George Owen in 1584 on Powell's *Historie of Cambria*. The paginal references, when inaccurate or wanting, are given in brackets.

⁴ Gruffydd ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn.

⁵ Her name was Joyce. Her son John "baro Tiptot et de Powys" was created Earl of Worcester in 1449.

⁶ Davydd ap Owen Gwynedd.

⁷ I.e., to Cilgerran Castle.

⁸ Gwentland.

Dd fitz Gerald byshopp of St. Ddē dyed A° 1176 & Peers¹ succeeded. 237.

Kidwelly castell bylt by prince Rē.² 242.

Molenyth subduid by Roger mtymer & *cymaron*³ castell built by him tempe R. 2. 246.

Radnor castell rescuid by Roger mtymer from Arglwydd Rē. 248.

Elwell. w de Bruese owner of Paens castell there it 251.

Llangorse was W^m de Bruise, there he murderyd Traharne Vychan. 251.

Bromfild, Yale, Castell Dinas Brane, Maelor Sasneg, being the inheritance of Madog ap Gŕ Madog he being K. E. i. ward (the King) gave the wardshipp⁴ to John erle Waren who built Holt castell yt continuid in y^t name iij Discentē then to Alice that maryed Edmund fitzalen erle of Arundell after whome y^t recayvid (?) iij Discentē of y^t name & then to ij Doughters⁵ the on maryed to Tho. Mowbrey Duke of Norfolk the other to W^m Beauchamp L. Burgeveny, & after to Nevill⁶ by a Doughter & seethens to Sr W^m Stanley⁷ & so by his atteinder to the crowne. fo. 213.

Chirk, Nanthedwy, being the pte & Inheritance of Llñ ap Gŕ Madog, being also ward, was likewise then geven by E. i. to Roger mtymer iij son to Roger mtymer—son to Rase Lord mtymr. Roger mtymer Justice of North Wales built the Castell of Chirk, that name it continued iij Discentē, the third callyd Jo mtymer sold the same to

¹ Peter de Leia.

² The Lord Rhys.

³ In Radnorshire.

⁴ Powel (p. 213) says that the guardians "so garded their warden that they never returned to their possessions."

⁵ A third daughter, Margaret, married Sir Rowland Lenthall, Lord of Haverford.

⁶ Elizabeth Beauchamp married Sir Edmund Nevill, summoned as Lord Bergavenny in 1450.

⁷ Sir William Stanley, who had received large grants from Richard III. in what is now East Denbighshire, was beheaded in 1495.

Richard Fitzalen erle of Arundell son to the foresaide Edmund Fitz alen & so adioyned againe wth Bromfild & the rest. (212).

Glindyfrdwy was the pte of Gŕ the third son of the said Gŕ who hadd issue Madog eripill¹ father to Madog vychan¹ father to Owē Glynduerdwy by whose attendor yt cam to H. 4. was bought by Robert Salisbury of Rug whose issue now enioyeth yt. (213.)

Gwrthrinion castell was Roger mtymers. 256. I think Rayder was the cheef towne.

Diganwy castell, Treffynwon or *St. Wenefred*. Re-edified by the erle of Chester² after y^t was Rased by prins Ll ap Ior. 262.

Buelt castell fortiffyed by Gilbert erle of Gloucestr.³ 263.

Mathravall castell built by Robert Vipont.⁴ 267.

Breknok, Abergyny, Penkelly, Castell gwin, Grosmont, Ynys Cynwrig, Haye, Buellt, Blaen Llyfny were all brewesses Lands & Giles brewise⁵ byshopp of Hereff Rising against K. John wth the Barons hadd all these wthout contradiction. 272.

(f. 30 b.) *Montgomy* Castell, built anyw by H. 3. 280.

Sannhenyth Castell fortyfyed by J. de Breise by consent of prins Llŷ ap Ioroth. 281. I think yt was Llangenith in Gower that was Brewises Lp.

Dwyas the Lande of Henry Pigott.⁶ 283.

Montgomy castell geven to Hugh^t de Burgh.⁷ (284.)

*Mawd's castell*⁸ built by H. 3. (287).

¹ Powel writes "Cruyl" and "Vadian." George Owen omits two steps in the pedigree.

² Randolph de Blundevill, Earl of Chester and Lincoln. See his life in the D.N.B.

³ Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford.

⁴ Hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland.

⁵ Bishop, 1200-1215, son of William de Braose.

⁶ Lord of Ewyas and of Broxton, co. Chester.

⁷ Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, died in 1243.

⁸ In Radnorshire, named by William de Braose after his wife It was also called Colwen Castle.

Radnor castell fortified by Roger¹ erle of Cornwall. 282 (288).

*Trefilan*² castell built by Maelgoen vychan.³ 291.

Llanvais priory⁴ built by Arglwydd llŷ ap Yoroth. 293.

Mold, the lands of Roger Montalt⁵ steward of Chester. 305.

Elsmere Remayne to the king by the submission of Dd ap Lln.⁶ prins. 306.

Dissert castell flintsheere fortified by H. 3. 308.

Penbr. Gilbert m̃shall⁷ slain at a turney in Hereford. 308.

Buellt castell fortified by Jo. de mynoc }
Melenyth castell fortyfied by Roger m̃tyml } tempe H. 3. 308.

Nicholas De miles sent Justice of Southwales 315.
 y^t semeth that then the King had ij Justicyes [in]
 wales alwyys cheefe gov'nors, on of north wales &
 on of south wales⁸ as I think Gŕ Nicholas f R^e⁹
 and then the L. Ferys¹⁰ were Justice of south
 wales/ the like was often tymes in Ireland—steede
 of a deputy.

Gwerthriniwn won from S^r Roger m̃tymer. 320.

Kydwely geven to Patrik Decanton¹¹ if he cold wyn yt. 324.

Aberustwith castell built by E. i. circa anŷ 1278. fo 336.

¹ Richard; he died in 1272.

² In Cardiganshire.

³ Son of Maelgwn ap Rhys.

⁴ The Princess Joan was buried, at her request, by the sea at Llanvais. Powel says that her husband built "a house of barefoote Friars" over her grave.

⁵ Roger de Monthalt, Lord of Hawarden, died in 1297; his brother and successor, Robert, died in 1329.

⁶ David, the son of Prince Llywelyn.

⁷ Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

⁸ The possessions of the English princes of Wales in those districts.

⁹ Son of Rhys ap Thomas.

¹⁰ Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrars of Chartley, appointed Chief Justice of South Wales on 22nd August, 1525; his rights were reserved by the Act of Union.

¹¹ "The Lieutenant of the King" at Carmarthen.

Denbyghe Lp̄ after the death & execution of Dd ap Gŕ brother to prins Llñ to whome the same was gevē by the K., was geven to Henry Lacy erle of Licolne¹ Alice his d & heire maryed Tho Plantaginat² after whose Death E. 2. gave the same to Hugh Spenser erle of Winton³ after whose Death E. 3 gave the same to Roger m̄tymer a^o sui R. primo & Divse other Lps, upon the atteinder of the said Roger the said K gave the same to the L. Montague erle of Sar⁴ afterward 29 E. 3 m̄tym⁵ were restoryd, in whose lyne yt contynued & so cam by inheritas⁶ to the Crowne & by Q Eliz gevē to Robert erle of Lester. 238 (377).

Ruthin. Ruthin was then gevē to the L. Reynald Grey⁷ second son to John lord Grey of Wiltoñ in whose issue & name y^t contynuid till the tyme of H. 7 that George Grey erle of Kent & L. of Ruthin passyd the same to the King, in or tyme the erle of Warwyk hadd the same. (378.)

A cantred King' in North wall. The 4 cantredes of the Kingē whereof theire is grete mencion made in the articles & complainte of pñce Llñ ap Gŕ to E. i. ar thought to be these, Rose where is Teganwy castell, Ryvoniog where is Dynbygh, Tegengle in english callyd engle fild where is Rudland castell & Dyffryn cloyd where ys Ruthin. fo. 334.

Endorsed : how diverse lordshipps were subdued and by whome owt of Doctor Powell and other like notes 1594.

¹ Joan, his wife, heiress of the Martins of Kemes, married, as her second husband, Nicholas de Audley, ancestor of the Audley lords of Kemes.

² Earl of Lancaster.

³ Hugh le Despencer, created Earl of Winchester in 1322.

⁴ William de Montagu, Earl of Salisbury, died in 1344.

⁵ The Mortimers.

⁶ On the accession of Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, Earl of March, and Lord Mortimer of Wigmore, as Edward IV, all his honours merged in the Crown. Powel says of the Lordship of Denbigh, "It is counted now one of the greatest and best lordships in England."

⁷ He was summoned as Lord Grey de Ruthin. He died in 1388. His descendant, Edmund, Lord Grey de Ruthin, was created Earl of Kent in 1486.

V.

(f. 40 a.) (9 April, 1609.)

A tpp mcher is a Seagniorye in Wales holden of the Crowne of England in cheiffe.

Wales was ab initio Regnū p se nec parcell of the kingdome of England and therefore cold then be noe parte thereof holden of the Crowne of England.

But the Kinge of England and diſe of their subiecte conquered yt and such pcellē as any of the kinge of Englande subiecte did Conquere were more Juris gentiū ipso facto holden of the Kinge in Capite.

Lps mchers in Wales becom holden of the Kinge of England in capite three maner of waies.

first by Conquest as when any of the Kinge subiecte did Conquere any lpp in Wales pſently by the verye conquering thereof yt becam to be holden of the King of England in Capite. In this sort cam to be holden of the Kinge the tpps of

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Glamorgan. | Melenyth. |
| Brecknock. | Clon. |
| Abergevenny. | Osestry. |
| Buelt. | Elesmere. |
| Kemes. | Whittington. |
| Kidwely. | Knoking. |
| Elvell. | Chepstowe. |

(f. 40. b.) Secondly by submission and yealding of the lordes of Diſe tpps who seing the Kinge of England & Diſe of the Englishe subiecte wynn many lpps in Wales & dispossesse the ancyeut owners thereof fearing their owne estate becam suytters to the Kinge of England to accept of their submyssion & allegiance and that the Kinge wold suffer them to enioye their owne Countreyes & they wold become his leidgmen & subiecte & wold hold the Seignoryes of him in such sort as his Englishe subiecte did such lpps as they conquered from the Welshmen, the King of England accepted of the offer and by these meanes these lpps becam first to be holden of the Crowne of England.

Powys.
Arwstly.
Kevyliog.
Bromffeld.

Yale.
Chirke.
Mouthy.

So many tpps as tooke their Comencem^t in theise (ii forms)¹ sortē assumed to themselves absolute power without any graunt or tres patentē of the Kinge.

(f. 41. a.) The third meanes that lpps in wales becam to be holden of the Crowne of England was by graunt of the Kinge, for the Kingē of England having had longe warrs withe the Princes of Wales did wynn diṽse Countryes from them & in some treatyes of Peace the Kinge had some Countries Delivēd and yealded unto him wch being in the Kingē possession the Kinge gave and graunted diṽse of these Countryes and topps to diṽse of his subiectē & noblemen to hold of him in Capite as for example—

- | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| i Johis. | Cardigan. | } Maelgoyn ap Rees. ² |
| | Kilgarran. | |
| | Emlyn. | |
| 12 H. 3. | Grysmund. | } Johanni de Bruos. ⁴ |
| | Skynfreth. | |
| | Llantiloch. ³ | |
| 7 Ed. I. | Kedewen. | } Rogero de Mortuo Mari. ⁶ |
| | Kery cū | |
| | Castri Dolvaryn. ⁵ | |
| 18 E. I. | Castrū Ruthin et | } Reignaldo de Gray. ⁷ |
| | Cantred Diffryn cloyd | |

¹ The words in brackets are written over-line,

² Son of the Lord Rhys.

³ Llantilio Crossenny by Monmouth. Castel Gwin (p. 279, above) was in the lordship.

⁴ Son of William de Braose.

⁵ Dolvorwyn, near Newtown, in Montgomeryshire.

⁶ Roger de Mortimer, of Wigmore, married Maud, daughter of William de Braose, and died in 1282. His elder son, Edmund, was the father of Roger, Earl of March, who died in 1330; his younger son, Roger de Mortimer, was granted Chirk in 1307, and died in 1336.

⁷ See note 7, above, p. 281.

Denbigh to Lacy.¹

10 E. I. Bromffild }
 & Yale. } to John Erle warren & surrey.

Chirk to Roger Mortymer²

(f. 41 b.) (endorsed).

1609.

Lips in Wales holden of the Crowne in Capite by iij maner of means.

Scrib in frag. Wal.³
 Scriptū est.

¹ Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln (see p. 281, above), created in 1282 Lord of "Denbigh Roos and Roweynok."

² See note 6 on the last page.

³ Scribe in "Fragmentes of Wales." Scriptum est (in fos. 16 and 17). This valuable MS. book, written by George Owen, and not yet published, has come into the writer's possession from the Carew Library at Crowcombe.

DISCOVERY OF CINERARY URN AT STAY- LITTLE, NEAR LLANBRYNMAIR, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

BY E. K. JONES, BRYMBO, AND E. R. VAUGHAN, B.Sc., STAYLITTLE.

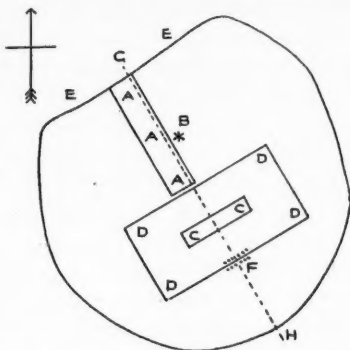
STAYLITTLE stands midway between Llanbrynmair and Llanidloes. The hills of the district form, roughly, a kind of amphitheatre that would measure about a mile across. The centre consists of a low mound-shaped hill, the surface of which is mostly grazing land. For some years our attention has been drawn to the tumuli, some of which are very conspicuous along the sides and on the crown of this hill. Consulting the last issue of the Ordnance Map we found five tumuli indicated; but, having visited each one, we searched for others, and feel confident that there are at least ten in the immediate neighbourhood. We were also informed that there is another on a mountain about two miles away. From inquiries of the oldest inhabitants of the district, nothing definite could be obtained as to the nature of these mounds. Some thought they were the remains of old defences, used in times of war; others that they were old watch-towers; while others thought they were the burial-places of those that had fallen in wars of long ago. One piece of tradition that both young and old were well aware of was, that if any attempt were made to open one of these mounds, thunder and lightning would be the immediate consequence. Close by is the site of "Helen's Castle," which was swallowed up in a night, the place where it stood being covered by a small lake; a story quite in keeping with many others, such as those concerning Llyncllys, Llyn Safaddan, and other lakes. "Llyn Helen" was drained dry some few years ago.

Helen must have been a vigorous and masterful

character. She had a road all the way from her castle, over Plynlimmon, to Aberystwyth. Her daughter, according to the testimony of an old couplet, was married at the age of thirteen. The couplet runs thus :—

“Dyna'r rhyfeddod fwya' fu 'rioed
Oedd priodi merch Helen yn dair-ar-ddeg oed.”

Helen was beheaded “during the wars,” and was supposed recently to visit the scene of her former activity at dusk. The children of the neighbourhood



Plan of Tumulus near Staylittle, Llanbrynmair.

Opened July 29th and 30th, 1903. (E. K. Jones, Brymbo.)

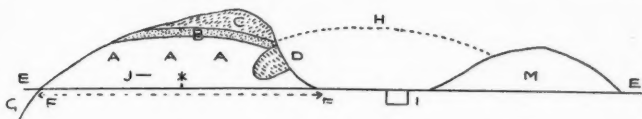
- A. Cutting made July 29th and 30th, 1903.
- B. Place where Cinerary Urn was found.
- C. Mark of digging done by someone in recent years.
- D. Oblong dent or unfilled space in mound.
- E. Bend into mound which seems to have been made by the river (Clywedog).
- F. Spot where farmer buried a cow's carcass about five years ago.
- G to H. Line of section given below.

were always careful not to cross her path on these occasions.

Another tradition relates that a tavern stood on the site aforesaid, and that one night, when drinking and revelry were carried on to an unusual extent, the whole house and riotous company disappeared together. It is not easy to separate these stories distinctly, as they are

so mixed up. There is, however, this much to go upon : the meadow that contains these interesting sites is known as "Doldafarn," and the gate leading into the field as "Llidiart llyn-Helen" (Helen's Lake Gate). Further, it is interesting to note that Mr. Owen, of Llwynyngôg, who farms the land, came upon some ashes and a pavement while digging holes to fix fence-posts a few years ago.

The tumuli had excited our curiosity for some years, but this year we decided to open one of them. The one selected stands on the edge of a declivity formed by the river Clywedog. The river is now some distance off, but its old bed is well marked. This mound was selected as being the easiest to work. The rubbish



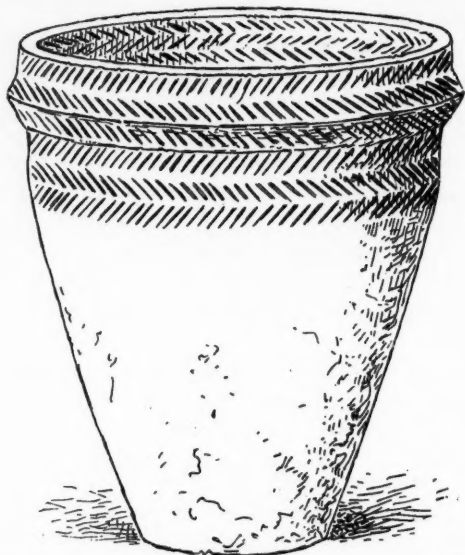
Section of Tumulus near Staylitle, Llanbrynmair, Mont.

Opened July 29th and 30th, 1903. (E. K. Jones, Brymbo.)

- A. Northern and larger portion of mound.
- B. A layer of peaty soil.
- C. Soil of a kind different from that in A, and that had been thrown up much later.
- D. Soil similar to that in C.
- E E. Level of surrounding surface.
- F F. Bottom and length of cutting made July 29th and 30th, 1903.
- G. Steep place running down to old river-bed.
- H. Eastern portion of mound.
- I. Mark of digging by someone in recent years.
- J. Place where piece of burnt wood was found.
- M. Southern portion of mound.
- * Place where urn was found.

could be shovelled down the old river bed without more ado. It should have been stated also that this mound was the only one that showed any signs of having been tampered with. Apart from these signs, we were told that a former agent of Sir Watkin Wynn's had been excavating there some forty years ago. As to his success or otherwise, we could learn nothing. We also received the comforting information that a cow's

carcass had been buried in the southern portion of this mound. Nevertheless, though expecting little or nothing by way of discovering any objects of interest, we decided upon making a cutting through the northern or larger portion of the tumulus, so as to obtain a section of same, and thus learn something as to its structure. A photograph had previously been



Sketch of Cinerary Urn found at Staylittle, July 30th, 1903. (E. K. J.)
($\frac{1}{4}$ of original size.)

taken, showing the whole as it stood before we commenced operations.

In digging we selected the shortest cut into the heart of the mound, as shown on accompanying plan. The bottom of the cutting was 6 ins. or 8 ins. below the level of the land around the mound. We found no traces of a moat or trench around it. (Of the ten mounds mentioned only one has signs of a moat clearly marked.) The greatest possible care was taken in the use of pick and shovel, and all the earth removed was

closely scrutinized. The soil underneath the mound was shingly, like that found in the river bed close by. The mound itself consisted of loose earth with a yellow and bluish clay mixed up with it, and must have been carried some distance. Throughout the whole cutting we met with but six or eight stones, and these would range from 1 lb. to 3 lbs. weight. The first object of interest that we met with was a layer of bluish clay that must have been spread over the natural surface. On this layer of clay we observed a fine coating of wood-ash, with an occasional small piece of charcoal. After cutting in for a distance of 11 ft. we found a



Sketch showing exact shape of Rim (section) of Urn. (E. K. J.)
($\frac{1}{2}$ of original size.)

piece of burnt wood, measuring about 15 ins. by 5 ins. These things gave us greater zest and expectation. We knew that we were investigating an old place of burial, and hoped to discover some object of interest, unless the investigators of forty years ago had carried away all the "treasures." The cutting was commenced on July 29th, 1903, but it was on the following day that the urn was discovered. Next to the burnt wood and the layer of bluish clay, what attracted our attention more especially was what appeared to be a heap of this fine bluish clay in the middle of the loose earth. On examining the clay we found within it an inverted urn, containing black ashes and a quantity of partially-burnt bones. The urn had been encased in this clay, as if to protect it from the loose earth thrown upon it.

There was no stone near. Most unfortunately the urn had been crushed to pieces, and that evidently by the weight of earth on top. It had also tilted on one side. We cleared the clay away from top and sides with pocket-knives, with the utmost care. The urn then appeared to be crushed and forced on one side by the pressure of the earth above.

After this it was removed bodily, by placing a spade under it through the layer of soft clay, and setting the whole complete in a wooden box, in which it was carried away. Every effort was made to keep all the parts of the urn, but we fear that a few small fragments were snatched by some of those that crowded around after the discovery was made. Some portions had also been reduced to powder, and would not stand touching. About two-thirds of the rim are well preserved, and the ornamentation on them shows quite clearly. The thickness of the earthenware at the rim would be five-sixteenths of an inch. Diameter of mouth (over the rim) is 10 ins. As to height, we can only conjecture. We append (1) a plan of the mound; (2) cross-section; (3) sketch of urn; and (4) sketch showing exact size and shape of rim of same. Though the contents were examined carefully, we failed to discover any object of interest.

A HISTORY OF THE OLD PARISH OF GRESFORD, IN THE COUNTIES OF DENBIGH AND FLINT.

BY ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

(*Continued from p. 196.*)

CHAPTER IV.

GRESFORD TOWNSHIP.

GRESFORD, wherein stands the parish church, is a township comparatively small in area, containing only about 1,031 acres.

It is an accepted commonplace that the name "Gresford" is a corruption of the Welsh "Y Groesffordd" (*the cross-road*). And this belief is held in face of two facts which would seem to be fatal to it. First, "Y Groesffordd" cannot, if the laws of linguistic change have any truth in them, develop into "Gresford." Secondly, in all the documents we possess relating to the parish, the name "Y Groesffordd" never occurs. At the time when nearly all the inhabitants of the parish spoke Welsh they never used this name. "Gresford" is the form that is nearly always found. Once "Greseford" occurs, at another time "Grefford,"¹ and in *Domesday Book* "Gretford." And these forms are more like "Gresford" than "Groesffordd," which last seems to have been invented by some of the pedigree-makers of the sixteenth century, living far away from the parish, and handed on to their successors. The name is evidently of English origin, and must be compared with names like "Gresley," "Gresham," and the like. A possible explanation of the first syllable is

¹ Here, I suspect, the copyist has mistaken the long *s* for *f*.

found in the Early English *gærs*, often written *græs*, middle English *gres*, *gras*, modern English *grass*. It is true the meaning of a *grass-ford* is not easy to catch, but Gracechurch in London was formerly "Gersche-reche," that is "Grass Church." And if this etymology be doubtful, I would suggest that in this first syllable we have the possessive case of a personal name, the exact form of which we cannot now give, although the possessive case in *s* was by no means universal in early English names.

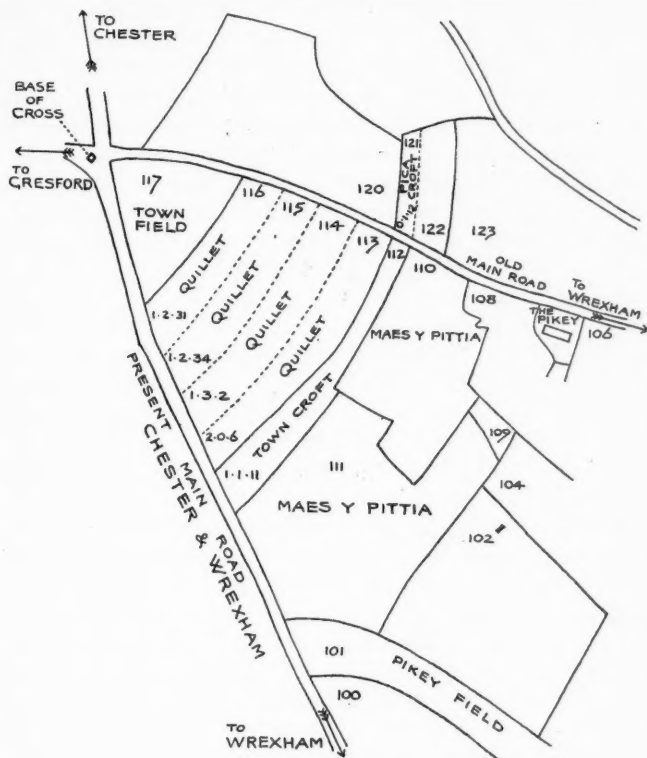
The late Mr. A. T. Jebb, of The Lyth, Ellesmere, suggested to me that the first syllable in "Gresford" might be the early English "greet" (whence our *grit*), coarse gravel, or sand. This would explain the *Domesday* form "Gretford," but would not explain later spellings of the name, which evidently corresponded to the actual pronunciation.

Whatever "Gresford" may stand for, it cannot, I feel sure, stand for "Y Groesffordd," and equally sure am I that it preserves the memory of the ford by Gresford bridge below the railway, where the old road from Farndon to Caergwrle crosses the Alyn, passing on its way, north of the river, Nant y gaer (see before, Llai chapter).

There were formerly in Gresford, as in other townships of the parish, common fields, that is, fields the butts in which belonged to different owners. In 1620 some of the butts were held by freeholders, and others by holders under leases of forty years. Most of these fields lay on one side or the other of the present high road from Wrexham, which, be it remembered, is not the old main road. Many of the butts, or quilllets, form now separate closes, their singular shape, very long and very narrow, bearing witness to their origin. The house called "The Pikey" (that is, the Peicé, or *The Pikes*),¹ witnesses also by its name to their former existence.

¹ "Pikes," sometimes called "gores," are the short butts in the corners of the fields that do not run the whole length of the latter.

Such names as "The Town Croft," "The Town Field," and "Pica Croft," are also to be noted. I can only give a map of a portion of this large quilled area as it was in 1843. Some of these Gresford quillets are much



Map of Gresford Town Fields.

larger than those quillets in other townships in the neighbourhood which appear to possess their original area—the area of the local *erw*, *cyfar*, or rood of 2,560 square yards. But this unusual size of the quillets is probably due to consolidation by exchange and purchase, or to the operation of the custom of gavelkind.

Many enclosed and consolidated quilllets of large area, and a few of about normal area, unenclosed, were in 1843 still to be seen on both sides of Hillock Lane.

In the same year there were 6 a. 1 r. 32 p. of open common land belonging to the township. Of this area the pool called "The Lake" contained 3 roods, and is the only part of the common which now exists. The remaining part lay on the slope of the hill, between the village and the Alyn. A portion of this was enclosed by somebody, another portion was taken by the Shrewsbury and Chester (now the Great Western) Railway, and the rest, containing 1 a. 1 r. 9 p. was conveyed in 1881 by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for £50 to the vicar and churchwardens, in trust to provide a public recreation ground, the £50 being raised by subscription.

The chief house in Gresford is that called "Pant Iocyn" (*Iocyn's Hollow*), but the greater part of the land belonging to it is in Acton; and I have already given a full account of this mansion and estate in my *History of the Country Townships of the Old Parish of Wrexham*, and shall, therefore, say nothing further thereupon here.

The house known as "The Parsonage" was erected on part of the glebe land belonging to the impropiators of the rectory, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, and is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A part of the house is very old, and contains a most interesting oak staircase (early seventeenth-century, perhaps), and nearly the whole of the building is actually of half timber, filled in with rubble, although of late the front has been externally treated with rough-cast, and painted with broad black stripes, the actual black and white structure, which no doubt sadly needed to be repaired, being underneath. The Misses Newcome, daughters of vicar Henry Newcome, lived at the Old Parsonage many years after their father's death. They occupied the better part of the Parsonage, and, as is still the case at Pant Iocyn, a farmer occupied the other

part of it. A room at the back, used as a drawing-room, is comparatively modern, but has not been added within the memory of man. The stables, which are good, resemble those built by Mr. Newcome (Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me) at the Old Vicarage, which stables were pulled down about fifty years ago.

In 1843 the rectorial glebe in the township of Gresford amounted to about 164 acres.

Next, in point of size, would come, I suppose, The Old Vicarage, rebuilt soon after the Restoration by vicar Humphrey Lloyd. It was a very fine old house; and Dr. Robert Wynne, Vicar of Gresford, placed upon it subsequently the following inscription:—

Reverendus Vir Humphredus Lloyd
Episcopus Bangor: hujus Ecol: Vicarius
Adam hanc lapsam proprio sumptu
Ex fundo struxit
Hoc quaecunque pii Præsulis monumentum
Posuit Robertus Wynne, D.D.
A.D. 1702.

An earlier vicarage still, mentioned in 1543, stood on the same site. Vicar Lloyd's building, according to Archdeacon Thomas, was "sold, with a field, for £1,060 in 1850." It was sold, Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me, to Major Harrison. "Part of the house was pulled down by Mr. Horsley [the vicar], who built a large addition in its place:" which addition was left "roofed in, but internally unfinished. This additional building was pulled down by Mr. [Archdeacon] Wickham [vicar]. Major Harrison lived and died in the remaining portion of the old vicarage. It was sold in 1867, after Major Harrison's death, to Mr. Ewing, who pulled it down, and built the present house called 'The Elms.'"

The old vicarage stood, as did also its successor, "The Elms," until 1884, in a small detached portion of Gresford, containing about $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and lying, like an island, between Burras and the detached portion of Marford and Hoseley, to which it has now been added. Geo-

graphically, this detached portion would belong to the lordship just named a manor mainly of *nativi*, or serfs, afterwards copyholders; and so, I believe, the vicarage and its precincts were taken from its own township of Hoseley, and attached to the free township of Gresford, just as the old vicarage and precincts of Wrexham, though lying in the heart of the town (which was made up of two servile manors), was attached to the free township of Esclusham, the object, doubtless, in both cases being the same, namely, to free the priest of the church and his lands from servile dues and obligations.

The vicarial glebe in the township of Gresford amounted in 1843 to about 25 acres of land.

The predecessor of the house called "Cross Farm" was of some importance. For several generations this belonged to a family which adopted the name of "Allington." These Allingtons came, no doubt, from the township whence they derived their name; and in 1620 John Allington, gent., of Allington, is described as holding freely his capital messuage and lands there. He had also a tenement and lands in Gresford township, in the occupation severally of Edward and Ellis Allington, and other lands containing in all 48 (customary, or $101\frac{1}{2}$ statute) acres. At the same time, Ellis Allington, of Cox Lane, Allington, had in Gresford township about 15 statute acres. Where these lands precisely were is not clear, but in 1665 Edward Allington's "tenement and lands at the Cross, Gresford," are mentioned. It is, perhaps, of this Edward Allington that Edward Lhuyd, writing about the year 1699, says: "Edw. Allington, Gent., is aged 102, and yet walks about, rides, sits in company, drives," etc. I cannot, however, find from the registers any account of his burial. Nor can I connect him with any one named in the Allington pedigree given on pp. 220 and 221 of vol. iii of *Powys Fadog*.¹ After 1620, in fact, the next authentic mention

¹ In the *Powys Fadog* pedigree, the Allingtons are derived from Ithel ap Eunydd. According to this pedigree, the above-named

of the Allingtons known to me is contained in a deed possessed by Mr. J. Allington Hughes, dated 2nd Jan., 1636-7, whereto Ellis Allington, the elder, of Gresford, gent., and David and Edward Allington, his sons, were parties. But the Edward Allington of 1665 was succeeded at the Cross House by Ellis Allington, who was buried at Gresford 14th August, 1728.¹ Both of these had also a tenement, sold many years ago, in Gwersyllt, in the neighbourhood of Summerhill, where some of the Allingtons long lived. Edward Allington, of Gwersyllt (who married at Gresford, 14th August, 1730, Frances Jones) was buried at Gresford, 8th June, 1774, aged 70, and Frances his wife, 13th July, 1777, aged 75. Edward Allington, son of the above-named Edward and Frances Allington, succeeded them at Gwersyllt, and was buried at Gresford 14th May, 1783, aged 43. Ellis Allington, of Gwersyllt, who was probably another son of Edward and Frances Allington, married 2nd February, 1775, at Wrexham, Margaret, widow of Mr. Roger Owens, of Higher Berse, and soon after became tenant there at a yearly rent of £200, under a lease, with a covenant to make repairs. He was buried at Gresford, 10th November, 1786, aged 49, and was followed at Higher Berse by his son, Ellis Allington the younger, who died 25th April, 1812, aged 34. His sister Frances, daughter of Ellis Allington the elder, of Berse (baptized at Wrexham 8th December, 1775, died 29th July, 1821), married at Wrexham 14th February, 1809, John Humphreys, then of the Canal Farm, Bersham. The daughter, Frances, of John and Frances Humphreys (died 27th September, 1865, aged 54), married, at Wrexham (26th May, 1835), Thomas

John Allington, living in 1620, was the son of David [ap William] Allington; while the Ellis Allington of the same date was the son of Edward Allington, a younger brother of the said David Allington.

¹ It was probably this Ellis Allington who (11th December, 1702) married, at Wrexham, Mary Humphreys, of Hope Street, who, in her turn, as "Mrs. Mary Allington, of Gwersyllt," was buried at Gresford, 5th May, 1733.

Hughes, solicitor, of Wrexham, whose sole surviving son is Mr. J. Allington Hughes, the present proprietor of the Cross Farm, and of the large house, close at hand, called "Bryn y groes" (*Hill of the Cross*).

On the 23rd June, 1741, Mr. Charles Allington, of Banbury, was "admitted" tenant at the Marford Manorial Court as heir to Mrs. Sara Allington, of Banbury, spinster; and Mr. Charles Allington, who was buried at Gresford 15th December, 1749, "surrendered" to the use of his daughter, Elizabeth Allington, who was thereupon "admitted" tenant. How these Allingtons were connected with the Allingtons described in the last paragraph, I cannot discover.

The cross indicated in the name "Cross House" is, of course, that whose base still remains under a sycamore tree, near Gresford village, at the point where the present and old roads from Wrexham to Chester cross each other. This is the "Croesffordd," or *cross-way*, supposed by some to have given its name to "Gresford," but, as a matter of fact, this cross-road did not exist until the present highway from Wrexham to Chester was constructed about 1830. The real old cross-road was at the corner of the churchyard.

The tenement afterwards called "The Clappers" was known in the early part of the seventeenth century as "The Clap," or "The Glop." "Clap," "Glop," or "Glopa," means a *knob, head, or summit* (see Silvan Evans' *Dictionary of the Welsh Language*), and perhaps "Clappers" is a corruption of one of these names, or of "Clapiè," the plural of "Clap," the property having long been in three holdings (each called "Clap," or "The Glop"), and situate on a table land overlooking the valley of the Alyn. Or perhaps "The Clap" or "Clappers" may have been so called for some other reason, impossible now to indicate. "The Clappers" is now a large modern house, with about a hundred acres of land attached.

Dr. Daniel Williams' trustees have in Gresford nearly a hundred acres of land, appurtenant partly to the

Lake farm. These lands appear to have been bought from the Merediths of Allington by Dr. Williams (see Burton chapter, p. 92), who mentions in his will, "my estate in and about Trevalen and Grecesford which I bought of the Merediths."

The house called "Glasfryn," in which Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins lives, was built, and afterwards enlarged, by Miss Anne Hayman, only daughter of Thomas Hayman, Esq., of Wrexham. She was one of the teachers to the Princess Charlotte, and a witness in the Queen's trial. She retired upon a pension, and was an important personage in the village. She bought the land on which Glasfryn stands from George Boscawen, Esq. Miss Hayman died 15th December, 1847, aged 95. "The adjoining land," Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me, "where Miss Manisty's house stands, was occupied by a public-house called 'The Jockey'."

I had almost forgotten to say that in Norden's *Survey* of A.D. 1620, Sir Richard Trevor is described as holding a garden, with cottage thereupon built, in Gresford, in the lane next the cemetery, called "le Great Howse," granted by copy first year Henry VIII. I cannot identify the site of this place, nor explain why a cottage should have been known by such a name.

Gresford is become, during the last fifty years, what is called, in the language of auctioneers, "a residential village," and many large houses, with well-appointed appurtenances, have been erected there. The only one of these houses of which I shall say anything is that known as "Annefield," belonging, in 1843 to Hugh Maxwell Goodwin, Esq., and having then 13 acres pertaining to it.

I have mentioned, in the chapter on Burton, Charles Goodwin, Esq., of Burton Hall and Chester, who was High Sheriff of Denbighshire in 1783. His niece, Anne, daughter of Walter Thomas, Esq., of Chester, succeeded to the estate, took the name of "Goodwin," and married Colonel Hugh Maxwell, who became Colonel Maxwell Goodwin. He was representative of the family of

Maxwell of Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, according to the inscription to his memory in Gresford church, "served his country many years, and [was] Major of the 48th regiment, and on the staff of General Forbes in the occupation of St. Domingo, and afterwards on that of General Graham, the Duke of Richmond, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt." He died at Mount Alyn,¹ 15th January, 1846, his wife dying before him, 18th January, 1842, aged 85. Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me that Annefield was partly built by Mr. David Davies, who erected many houses in Gresford, as a matter of speculation. Colonel Maxwell Goodwin completed the house in a superior manner, and called it "Annefield," after his wife. He allowed his sister, Miss Maxwell, to live in it, and left it to her by his will. After Miss Maxwell's death, it was sold to the late Colonel Edward Dupré Townshend. This Colonel Townshend was son of Mr. Edward Venables Townshend, of Wincham, Cheshire, and grandson of Mr. Edward Townshend, of Wincham, who was the fourth son of the first Mr. John Townshend, of Hem and Holt (see the Townshend pedigree, given hereafter, in the Allington chapter). Col. E. D. Townshend, of Annefield, died in May, 1883. His elder son, Edward Hunter Townshend, Lieutenant and Adjutant of 1st Battalion of the 16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment, died at sea, off Cape Coast Castle, 29th December, 1873, while engaged with Lord (then Sir Garnet) Wolseley in the Ashanti expedition.

The Gresford pinfold, or pound, stood near "The Plough," the present Pinfold Lane keeping up its memory, and the stocks stood on the Green, not far from "The Griffin."

The parish church of Gresford deserves—and I hope will receive—separate treatment.

What follows is almost word for word the statement

¹ Mrs. Goodwin bought Mount Alyn in Llai, and left it to her husband for life, and after his death to the Rev. Roper Tyler, who sold it.

of Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins, to whose help in revising these chapters I owe so much.

The Village Green, on the north of the church, has been much diminished by successive encroachments. It formerly included the ground on which the hearse-house and adjoining cottages now stand. And in 1831 a large portion of the Green was added to the churchyard.

The Almshouse, to the north of the church, but outside the churchyard, was built under the direction of Dr. Robert Wynne, Chancellor of the Diocese, and for fifty-three years vicar of the parish. There is a stone on the front of it with this inscription:—

Hospitium Invalidorum
Parochianorum impensis structum
A.D. 1725.

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Thoma Pate | } Guardianis. |
| Rogero Jones | |
| Petro Potter | |
| Iohan. Edwards | |

The Gresford register records, on 5th November, 1769, the burial of "Dorothy Jones, of the Almshouse, aged 106 years."

The school which adjoins the Almshouse, and forms one row of buildings therewith, was also built in 1725. A tablet on the front of it commemorates the benevolence of Lady Strode:—

Scholæ
Eleemosyna Dn^æ Margaretae Strode
Fundata 1725
Ad Pauperes ejus sumptibus erudiendos.

Margaret, Lady Strode, elder daughter of Colonel John Robinson, of Gwersyllt, and widow of Sir George Strode, died in 1715. She left by her will £500 to trustees, to purchase lands and "apply the rents and profits of the lands so purchased" to the education and placing-out of three poor boys and three poor girls.

Additions were subsequently made to the school built in 1725; and in 1838 two large schoolrooms at the back of the original building were erected at a cost of £607 10s., towards which the Lords of the Treasury contributed £100, and the National Society £30. An infant schoolroom was added in 1854.

The handsome boys' school and master's house, to the south of the churchyard, and separated from it by a lane, were completed in 1874, at a cost of £2,000. They were the munificent gift of Archdeacon Wickham to the parish. On the porch of the school is the inscription following:—

These school buildings were erected by relatives
In affectionate memory of
Thomas Vowler Short, late Bishop of St. Asaph,
An earnest promoter of education,
Who died at the Vicarage in this parish
April 9, 1872.

CHAPTER V.

MARFORD AND HOSELEY.

The two townships of Marford and Hoseley composed the manor of the same name, and comprised in all, until 1884, 604½ acres. It would have been quite easy, one might suppose, when the Ordnance Survey was made, to have set out the boundary between Marford and Hoseley. This, however, was not done. In the rate-books the tenements in the two townships were carefully distinguished until the end of the eighteenth century. But Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me that Mr. Charles Davies, the overseer of Marford and Hoseley, as well as of Allington and Gresford, "who knows more about these townships than anyone else," has tried to make out the boundaries of Marford and Hoseley, and "failed to distinguish between the two, although he took much pains to do so."

Nevertheless, this we know, that the southern part

of the main portion of the manor is Hoseley, and the northern part Marford. This main portion lies between Allington on the east, Burton on the north, Gresford on the west, and Burras Hovah on the south.

There was, until 1884, a curious detached portion of Marford and Hoseley, containing $15\frac{1}{2}$ acres, which included the Lower Rossett (or Marford) Mill, and reached nearly to Trefalyn Hall. The mill named was the lord's custom mill, and formed part of the demesne land of the manor, although separated from it, during the last few centuries, by an intervening tract of land belonging to Allington. I have inserted this saving clause because there is good ground for believing, as I shall show in the Allington chapter, that Marford aforetime extended further north, so as to take in the "boardlands" of Burton and Allington, and the district now called "Rossett." It must have been some tradition, prescription, or custom of this sort which led Sir John Trevor, in 1634, to claim suit from "the inhabitants of Allington *alias* Trevallin." Such suit was due from a part: that part probably which had formerly belonged to the larger Marford, and Sir John therefore claimed it from the whole. I have shown in the introduction that in the fifteenth century half Allington and all Burton and Llai were annexed to Hopedale, in Flintshire. I take the claim of 1634, the alteration of the bounds of Marford, and the aggrandisement of Allington, to be results of the changes made in the fifteenth century.

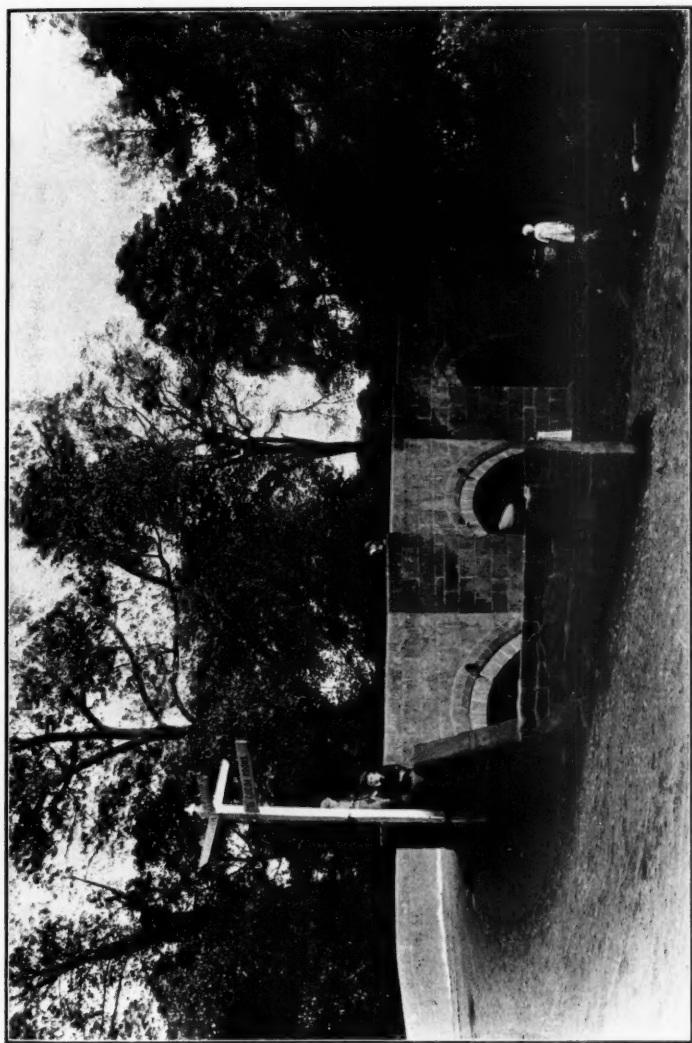
The whole manor of Marford and Hoseley, although surrounded by Bromfield, county Denbigh, belonged to the hundred of Hope and county of Flint; but in October, 1884, by a Local Government Order, the detached portion above named was merged in the township of Allington, and added to the county of Denbigh. On the other hand, to the main portion of Marford and Hoseley, which still remained attached to the county of Flint, were added a detached bit of Allington, containing the Rofft Mount, on its western border, and a

detached bit of Gresford, containing the old vicarage, on its southern border. The area of Marford and Hoseley was thus raised to 750 acres.

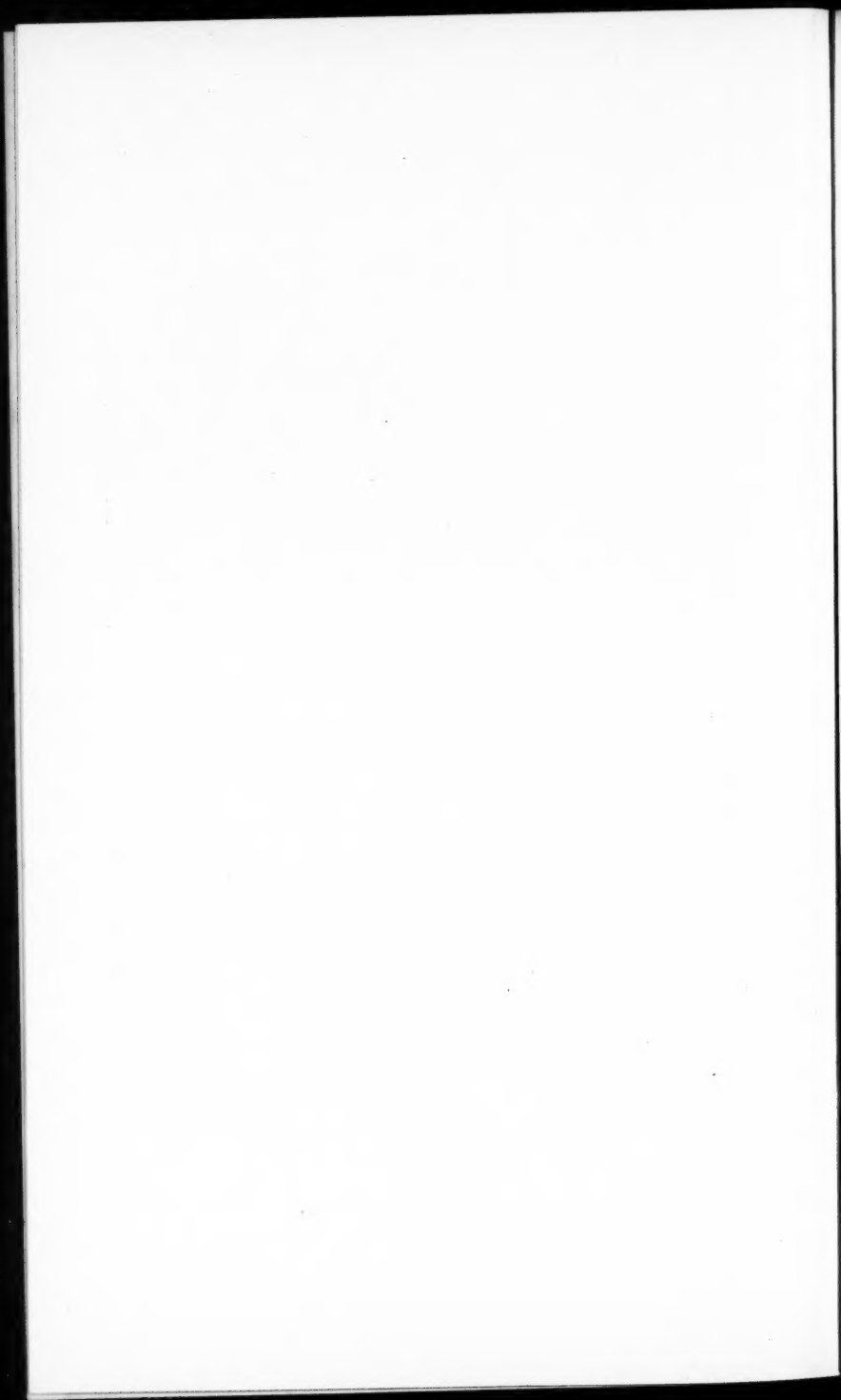
The older form of the name "Marford" was "Merford." In the rate-books the present spelling appears for the first time in 1805. In "Merford" "Mere" is either "mere," *a lake*, or "mere," *a boundary*, probably the latter; so that "Merford" would mean *the boundary ford*. "Merffordd" was a name which was invented by sixteenth and early seventeenth century genealogists, and was unknown to people on the spot. The explanation of the old and well-attested name of the township is to be sought in the English, not in the Welsh language. Whatever the first component of "Merford" stands for, there can be no mistake as to the second; it designates the old ford over the Alyn where Marford Bridge¹ now is; but it was only a small detached bit of Marford which reached the Alyn. The main portion of the township did not for centuries touch the river. Yet it must once have done so. How, otherwise, could it have acquired its name? The conclusion is that Marford, as a whole, must once have extended to the ford. We shall find other reasons hereafter (in the present chapter, and especially in the chapter on Allington) for concluding that Marford at an earlier date had a larger area than it now has.

Both the mills by Marford Bridge, although sometimes known as "Rossett Mills," are generally called "Marford Mills," which indeed is their proper name; yet only the Lower Mill, burned down in 1791 and since rebuilt, was in the detached part of Marford above named. The upper Mill, as already has been said, is not in Marford at all, but in Burton. Nevertheless, "Merford Mill" appears to have been its ancient name. It was certainly so called in 1620. However, it stands

¹ By "Marford Bridge" here I mean the bridge over the Alyn by the Upper Mill, of which I give an illustration from a photograph by Mr. C. G. Caldecott. Notice the footpath under the nearest arch. The more southerly Marford Bridge spans the mill leat.



MARFORD BRIDGE, OVER THE ALYN BY THE UPPER MILL.
(From a Photograph by C. G. Culdecoate, Wrexham.)



in that larger area which, on other grounds, I suppose to have been included once in Marford. It was rebuilt in 1661, and I give herewith a reproduction of a water-colour painting of the Upper Mill possessed by Mr. Thomas Lewis, of the Lower Mill, showing its appearance forty or fifty years ago, before later additions were made; also an illustration of the same mill as it now is, from a photograph taken by John Oswell Bury, Esq. I tender my thanks both to Mr. Lewis and Mr. Bury.

At this point I may say that on 3rd February, 1402-3, Richard de Strangeways became surety that "Mogant (Morgan) le Traunter, of Burton, near Merton Mulne, John de Gresford, of Gresford, Dyo (Deio) Bagh, of Merford, David le Traunter, of Burton, and Jollyn ap Gron' ap Eign' (Iolyn ap Grono ap Einion), Traunters (carriers), would not sell the beer bought by them to the rebels" (Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records). "The rebels" here mentioned were, of course those who were "out" with Owen Glyndwr. Also, it is to be noted that "*Merton Mulne*" is plainly a mistake for "*Merford Mulne*," since Merton is something like thirty miles distant, while Burton is directly adjoining Marford, and Gresford close at hand.

During the later part of the eighteenth century "Hoseley" was sometimes spelled in the rate-books "Horsley." I cannot help thinking that such spelling was due solely to confusion of mind and plain error, being suggested by the name of the large estate of Horsley in Allington, directly adjacent, and partly intruding into the manor. In Domesday Survey it appears under the form "Odeslei," and in 1161 (see fourth volume of the Pipe Roll Society) under that of "Hodeslea," meaning *Hoda's lea* or *Oda's lea*. Both in 1087 and 1161 Hoseley was reckoned as part of Cheshire.

Hoseley belonged, when we first hear of it, to the Monastery of St. Werburgh, Chester. In the *Cartula-*

rium, the foundation grant of King Ædgar to St. Werburgh's Abbey is given, and therein, among other lands, those at "Hodeslip" (þ here standing for *th*) are mentioned. Even supposing this charter to be spurious, the forgery was made at an early date, and the reference is interesting. At the time of the Domesday Survey the Monastery of St. Werburgh still held Hoseley (Odeslei). There was a carucate of land there, and the manor was then declared to be in Exestan (Estyn or Easton, that is, Hope) hundred.

By 1161 "Hodeslea" was a part of the possessions of the Earl of Chester. In 1398 Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Warrenne and Surrey, as Lord of Bromfield and Yale, had the advowson of the tithes of the demesne lands in the manors of "M'rford and Hosseley;" and in 1439, Beatrix, widow of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, Lord of Bromfield, held in dower the provostry of "Merford and the park of Merseley."

At what precise time, and under what exact circumstances, the manor of Marford and Hoseley came into the possession of the Trevors of Trefalyn, I do not know. In the 12th year of James I, the King appears to have been the Lord of Merford and Hoseley, and the mill to have been in the *tenure* of Richard and John Trevor, but in the Parliamentary Survey of 1649 we meet with the following statement: "The Lo'pe of Merford in the possession of Sir John Trevor was thone haulf purchased ffor the Earl of Derby and the other haulf was charged with the annual rent of 4*li.* to the Crowne, but howe answeared and by what graunt we finde not." In the same Survey occurs the following statement: "There is a certen mills called Merford Mills for w'ch is paid yearely to the Revenue viii*li.* or thereabouts in the tenure of S'r John Trevor, Knight, by what graunt held we finde not, alleged to be in ffee ffarme."

Where lay the commons of Marford, mentioned in a manorial court resolution of October 19th, 1739, I do not know, except that, according to Edward Lhuyd,

they must have been at or near "Bryn Merffordh" (*Marford Hill*). But the common fields were situate north of Hillock Farm, and along part of the area west of the present Marford Hill Road. Within this area remained in 1843 many quilllets of about the size common in this district, and there are still to be found within it large rectangular or parallel-sided fields, which are plainly composed of quilllets consolidated and enclosed.

The largest house in Marford was that called "Grofft y Castell," or "Rofft Hall." It already belonged to Sir Richard Trevor in 1636, and is mentioned in his will. It stood, Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me, above the *old* turnpike road near the gravel pit, and was pulled down by the late Mr. George Boscawen. The site of it, on the east side of the old road, can in fact be easily recognised if one goes along the disused road past the old Pant Chapel (built in 1822), in the direction of the "Trevor Arms." In the wood on the left may be seen a spot where the trees are comparatively young. Adjoining this spot was Rofft Hall, partly in Marford, and partly perhaps in the detached portion of Allington already mentioned as containing The Rofft Mount. Old people have spoken of the handsome staircase it contained, and have referred to the house as being as good, or almost as good, as Trefalyn Hall itself. In 1668 Mr. Kenrick Edisbury, elder son of Richard Edisbury, of London, and first cousin to Josua Edisbury, Esq., of Erddig, was living there. In 1710, and again in 1712, George Blackburne, gent., occupied the house. He was the agent for the Trefalyn estate, and afterwards lived at Trefalyn Hall. I copy from the Gresford registers the following extracts relating to him :—

22 Oct., 1707. George ye son of George Blackburn, Gent., bapt.

22 Oct., 1708. Johu ye son of George Blackburn of Allington, gent., bapt.

9 May, 1710. Margaret the daughter of George Blackburn, Gent., of ye Roft A Cassell in this parish, bapt.

7 Nov., 1711. Anna Maria daughter¹ of George Blackborne of Roft A Cassel, Gent., was baptized.

21 Nov., 1712.ie, ye daughter of George Blackburn, Gent.....bapt.

12 Sept., 1713. Margaret ye wife of Geo. Blackborne, Gent., buried.

13 Jany., 1714-15 frances ye daughter of Mr. George Blackborne of Trevalin, bur'd.

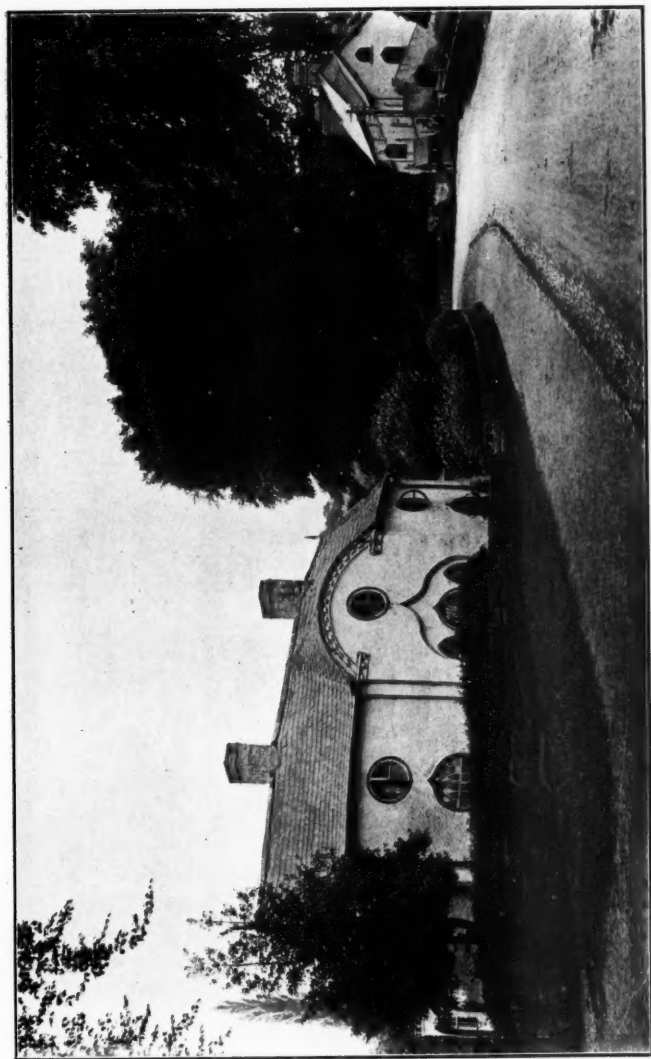
Mr. George Blackborne married, secondly (at Wrexham, April 13th, 1714), Elizabeth, third and youngest daughter of Thomas Rosindale, Esq., of Wrexham, by his wife Frances, daughter of John Powell, second son of Sir Thomas Powell, of Horsley, the first baronet. Mr. George Blackborne was buried at Gresford, November 4th, 1725, leaving by his second wife two daughters, Lucy and Margaret, who were still unmarried in 1742. His daughter, Anna Maria Blackborne, was buried October 25th, 1726.

There was also a Mr. Thomas Blackborne, contemporary with Mr. George Blackborne, *perhaps* brother to him. His wife, Elizabeth, was buried at Gresford, May 14th, 1709, and he married secondly there, September 8th, 1731, "Mrs. Elizabeth Davies," of Wrexham, who had a great deal of property along Tuttle Street, where in a good house by Pont Tuttle, Wrexham, he thenceforth lived. "Mr. Thomas Blackbourne of Wrexham," was buried at Gresford, 20th February, 1760. His widow survived her husband, died in her house at Pont Tuttle, and was buried in the Dissenters' graveyard, Rhosddu, May 2nd, 1755.

I cannot find in church or churchyard any memorial to these Blackbornes, if that be the true spelling of the name.

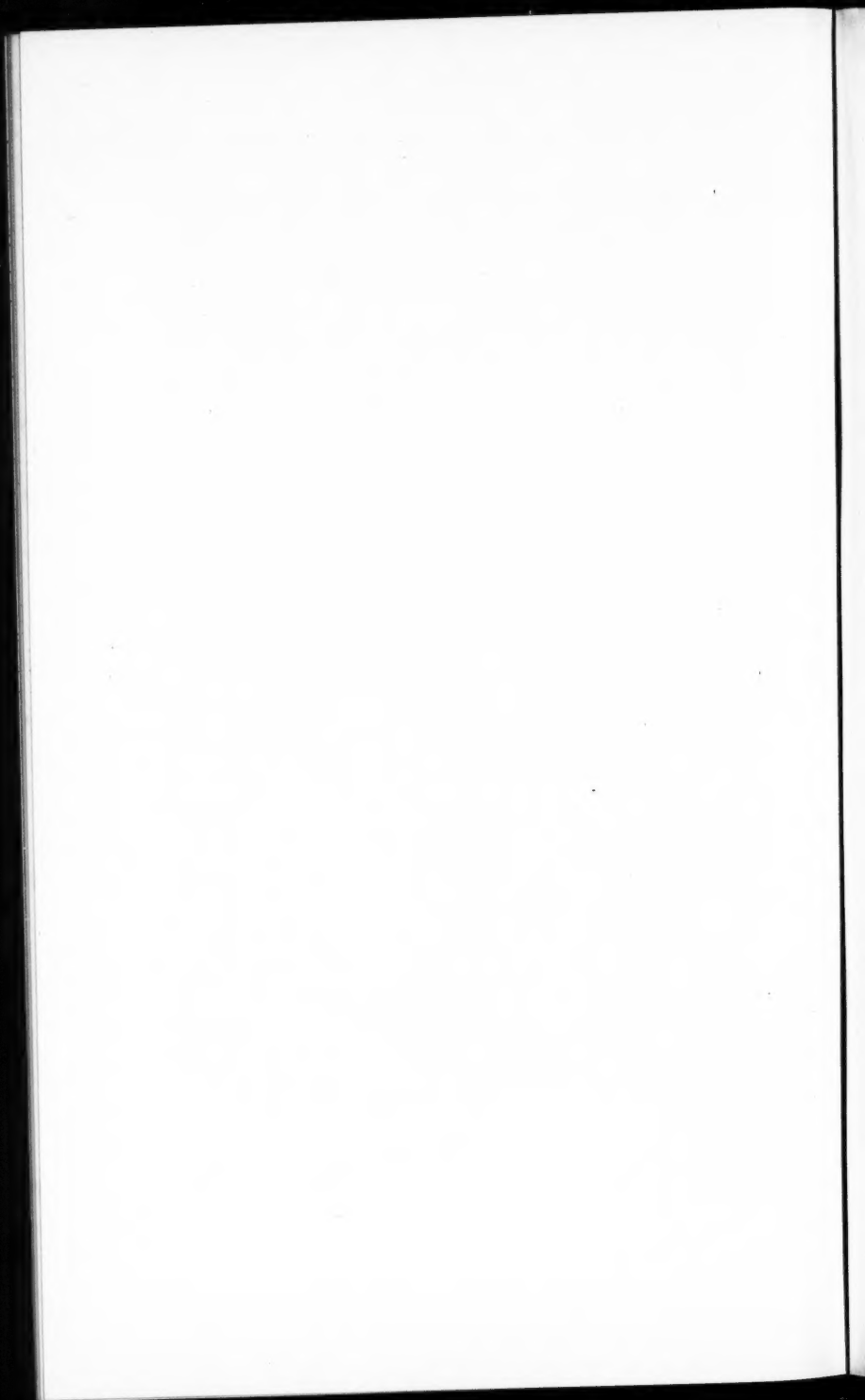
The next occupant of Grofft y Castell whom I find mentioned was a Mr. Richard Wynne. There were

¹ Mr. Blackborne had another daughter Elizabeth, by his first wife.



MARFORD SMITHY AND TREVOR ARMS, MARFORD.
(From a Photograph by C. G. Caldecott, Wrexham.)





about this time living in Gresford parish a Mr. Richard Wynne (brother of Dr. Wynne, the vicar), and Richard Wynne his son. But I incline to the conclusion that the Wynnes of Grofft y Castell belonged to a family distinct from the Wynnes of Garthewin, perhaps to the Wynnes of Tower, in the parish of Mold. Whether this were so or not, we must note the following extracts from the Gresford registers :—

1 Apl. 1724. Margarette ye daughter of Mr. Rd Wynne of Burross,¹ bapt.

13 Jany., 1726-7. Thomas the son of Mr. Richard Wynne of Roft A Cassell, bapt.

26 July, 1728, Mrs. Margaret Wynne of ye Roft, buried.

7 Jany., 1731-2. Richard the son of Mr. Richard Wynne, roft A Cassel, bapt.

The second set of extracts refers also, I believe, to the Wynnes of Grofft y Castell :—

16 May, 1723. Robert son of Mr. Richard Wynne of Gresford, bapt.

1 May, 1734. John the son of Mr. Richard Wynne, bapt.

9 June, 1744. Mr. Thomas Wynne of Chester, buried.

1 Feb., 1756. Mr. Robert Wynne of Chester, buried.

Who the Mrs. Catherine Wynne, of Gresford parish, was, that married at Gresford, 24th August, 1698, Mr. Griffith Williams, of the parish of Mold, I have been unable to determine.

After Mr. Wynne's time, until its destruction, Grofft y Castell, or Roft Hall, was let to farmers.

The large farmstead called in the Ordnance Map "Marford Hall," standing on the main road about half-way down Marford Hill, and at the corner of that main road and of the lane leading to Cox Lane, is a good farm-house built in imitation of the other Marford

¹ I think this Margaret must have been a daughter of the other Richard Wynne, the vicar's brother, who lived at the old Vicarage which, although not in Burras, was partly surrounded by that township.

farmsteads and cottages, and very picturesque, both in front and behind. Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me that it was rebuilt early in the last century, and that it took the place of Rofft Hall, and had attached to it the Rofft Hall lands. This suggestion is in the highest degree probable. Certainly, the name "Marford Hall" is not old.

Below Rofft Hall, by the side of the road through the Pant wood, and between it and the railway, is the Black Well, once famed for its curative properties. It is now abandoned and uncared-for.

The house called "Roft Castle Cottage" must be carefully distinguished from Rofft Hall. Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me that it was built by the Mr. John Boydell who died in 1839, whose widow bequeathed it to her husband's nephew, Mr. John Boydell, junior. Mr. Boydell built the Castle Cottage on land which his brother, Mr. Thomas Boydell, left to Mr. George Boscawen, who, in his turn, left it to his sister-in-law, Mrs. Noel. And Mrs. Noel gave the site, on which no house previously stood, to Mr. John Boydell, senior.

As to the Whitehouse farm, it may be sufficient to give the following information with which Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins has supplied me:—"In 1729, the copyhold tenant was Thomas Pierce. In 1743, John Travers was admitted tenant. The Whitehouse estate, along with the other Travers property, came into the hands of Dr. Twiss, and his son, Sir Travers Twiss, sold it in 1874 to James Sparrow [farmer], for £3,400:" who, in turn, disposed of it the following year to Mr. Frederick Potts for £3,600. In 1877, Mr. Potts sold part of the farm (16 a. 24 p.) for £1,500 to Edward Davies; and in 1878 the house itself and a field (nearly 12 acres) for £1,025 to John Davies, of Southport.

Between Whitehouse farm and Horsley Hall was formerly a house called "Horsley Lodge." This, in the early part of the nineteenth century, was owned by a Mr. John Bardsley, or Captain Bardsley, who died

12th January, 1812. By his will he devised his copyhold tenement and land in Hoseley to "the use of his friend, Hannah Hodson, who then lived with him," with remainder to John Davies and Elizabeth his wife, who was there brought up and educated by the testator; with remainder to the children of the said John Davies, with remainder to such uses as the said Hannah Hodson should appoint. Hannah Hodson died between 1839 and 1847, and John Davies succeeded her. He died without issue, and in 1875 the trustees of Hannah Hodson's will conveyed the estate for £4,700 to Mr. Frederick Potts, of Horsley Hall, who pulled the house down.

The village of Marford was almost entirely rebuilt by an unknown designer—one of the owners of the Trefalyn Hall estate—more than a hundred years ago, so that all the farmhouses and cottages which compose it conform to a certain similarity of style—not "Gothic," as has been said—producing a whole of remarkable picturesqueness. A very good notion of their general appearance is given by the photograph of Marford Hall in this chapter. Three or four farmhouses built in this "style" are to be found elsewhere, in Isycoed, Ruabon, and Burton—all on the Trefalyn Hall estate.

Mr. J. D. Jones, of Rossett, in a contribution to *Bye-gones*, of 10th December, 1902, says that "in the early 'thirties" [of the nineteenth century], upon the croft whereon the Castle Cottage just mentioned was built, the "wakes" were held on a certain Sunday of the year called 'Copper Kettle Sunday.' "Nut-vendors, etc., with their teams of dogs, attended, and did a roaring trade in the afternoon. A shooting competition took place for a copper kettle, which the winner had to fill with ale so many times during the afternoon. Dancing took place at the 'Trevor Arms Hotel,' famous in the coaching days. This Sunday was the most popular day of the year." From inquiries made, I am led to believe that this account is somewhat exaggerated. No doubt there were, in fact, shooting com-

petitions ; but how could *wakes* be held in a place which, ecclesiastically, was a mere township subordinate to another township adjoining, which contained the parish church, and had "wakes" of its own — the *parish* "wakes"?

On the other hand, it is to be said that Marford and Hoseley, forming a separate lordship, and being in a distinct county, maintained their own poor. Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins tells me that, "until 1833, the Denbighshire townships were joined together as a parish for poor-law purposes, under the designation of 'The parish of Gresford in Denbigh.' But Marford and Hoseley appointed their own overseers, and acted as a poor-law parish." At the present time, I believe, Marford and Hoseley are in the Hawarden Union.

Mr. Chancellor Trevor Parkins gave me on two occasions the opportunity of looking through those Manor Court Books which are still in existence, and subsequently lent me his own notes taken from the same books. The regular entries begin in 1729, but there are some references therein to earlier proceedings. Until 1732 the entries were all made in Latin. Two kinds of court were then held—the Great Court or Leet, with view of Frankpledge (*Curia Magna sive Leeta cum visu Franchplegi*), and the Little Court, or Court Baron (*Curia Parva sive Baron*). The Steward (*Seneschallus*) presided over the Court Leet, and the Recorder generally over the Court Baron, which latter was, during the first years covered by the book, held every three weeks. The two courts were often held on the same day, but as time went on, at wider and wider intervals. In 1731 the pinfold (*pecuarius*) and stocks (*cippus*) were "presented" as out of repair, and the constables ordered to repair them under a penalty of 13s. 4d. The distinction was observed between customary tenants and mere "resiants" of the manor. On 17th October, 1729, at the Court Leet and Baron, two persons were presented for each township, one of whom

was chosen as constable; two burleymen¹ were also appointed, one for each township. At various Courts Baron the deaths or wills of tenants were "found," heriots of 3s. 9d. levied, and other persons, their heirs, admitted as customary tenants. When a holding was sold, the seller first surrendered it to the steward, from whom the purchaser then received it, paying a fine of 3s. 9d. and doing fealty before he was admitted. Absentees from Court were fined, in 1729, 6d.; in 1733, 2s.; and in 1880, 1s., unless "excused." At a Court Leet and Baron held on 25th May, 1739, cattle trespassing from other manors upon the commons of this manor were ordered to be impounded, and their owners fined—1s. for the first fault, 1s. 6d. for the second, and 2s. for the third. At a like Court held on 8th June, 1736, the heirs of John Holland were "presented" for not appearing to crave admittance; and it was announced that the estate would be forfeited if the heir did not appear, that being the third proclamation. On 19th October, 1750, the jury "presented" Richard Dod for keeping a great dog to the annoyance of his neighbours: Dod to be fined 39s. 11d. if the dog be not made away with in three weeks. Pleas of debt were also dealt with, and judgment given by verdict of the jury at the Court Baron. Here is an example:—"John Kendrick, of Allington, in ye county of Denbigh, Shoem'r, complainant, against William Martin in action of debt of xxxixs. xid.: the pl't recovered ye whole debt of xxxixs. xid. by ye verdict of ye jury at a court held ye 8th of Aug't, 1740, and 3 weeks time given for ye payment, besides 3s. 8d., charges of court." In 1814 George Boscawen, Esq., was lord of the manor; and on

¹ "Burleymen," a corruption of "Byrlawmen." 1750, C. Campbell, in *Stewart's Trial*, App., 146—"I think it's quite right to have burlimen. . . . You will, therefore, appoint two discreet honest men for that purpose of the tenants, and . . . be sure you swear them to fidelity in their office." "1599, Skene . . . Laws of Burlaw are maid and determined be consent of neightbors . . . quhilk . . . ar commonly called Byrlaw men."—Quoted from *New English Dictionary*.

the 15th of April of that year William Roberts, Elizabeth Roberts, and Benjamin Roberts, were admitted tenants of a messuage, garden, and croft, and, in consideration of £700 to them paid, surrendered the same to Mr. Boscawen, "to the intent that the s'd Lord may do therewith his pleasure and will."

The chief interest of these records lies in the information as to the devolution of estates and the history of families. But there is nothing in the procedure or constitution of this manor that is peculiar to Wales. The Court does not represent in any way the court of the Welsh commote (*cymwd*) of Merford; it does not even represent the court of the maerdref of Merford (supposing that maerdref to have had a court), for the maerdref was larger than the present township. It represents, I cannot but think, a manor formed at a comparatively late period, when Bromfield had finally absorbed the greater part of the old commote as well as of the maerdref of Merford, and when the township of Merford, together with Hoseley, had been reduced to its present limits; perhaps towards the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century.

I give now lists, compiled from the existing manor records, of the Stewards, Deputy-stewards, and Recorders of the Manor:—

Stewards of Marford Manor.

1729. John Travers.¹

deputy Thomas Hayman of
Wrexham,² 25 Nov., 1743.

deputy Wm. Travers, of
Lincoln's Inn,¹ 5 Oct.,
1744.

deputy Thos. Hayman,²
7 May, 1745.

¹ John Travers (see Allington chapter afterwards).

² Thos. Hayman (see *History of the Town of Wrexham*, Index), buried June 19th, 1783.

| | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| 7 May, 1753. | Josiah Boydell. ¹ | |
| 21 Apl., 1758. | Thos. Boydell. ² | |
| | _____ | deputy John Wilbraham, ³ 19 Dec., 1780. |
| | _____ | deputy Richd. Maddock, 1 Aug., 1786. |
| | _____ | deputy John Wilbraham, ³ 30 Apl., 1788. |
| 11 Dec. 1792. | _____ | |
| 23 Nov., 1798. | John Wilbraham ³ | |
| | _____ | deputy John Wilbraham, 23 June, 1800. |
| | _____ | deputy John Boydell, ⁴ 18 Aug., 1801. |
| 9 Apl. 1802. | John Boydell the elder [the deputy-steward of Aug. 1801]. | |
| 13 Oct., 1836. | John Boydell the younger. ⁵ | |
| | _____ | deputy Richard Twiss, ⁶ 24 Apl., 1858. |
| | _____ | deputy Walter Henry Tim- mins, 14 June, 1861. |
| | _____ | Edward Arthur Hughes, ⁷ 31 July, 1874. |
| 29 Oct., 1880. | Bennett Stokes Roberts. | |
| 11 Oct., 1898. | William Charles Hughes of Fennant, Esclus- nam, co. Denbigh. | |

¹ Josiah Boydell, of Hawarden, who was brother to Alderman John Boydell, of London, the engraver.

² Thomas Boydell, of Trefalyn Hall, younger son of above-named Josiah Boydell, died July 31st, 1795, aged 66.

³ John Wilbraham, of Chester.

⁴ John Boydell, fourth son of above-named Thos. Boydell, of Roft Castle Cottage, died April 19th, 1839, aged 71.

⁵ John BoydeU, of Bryn Alyn and Rossett, one of the sons of James BoydeU, who was a younger brother of John BoydeU the elder, and youngest son of Thomas BoydeU the elder, both of whom are mentioned in preceding notes : died August 26th, 1888, aged 77.

⁶ Richard Twiss, a younger brother of Sir Travers Twiss.

⁷ Edward Arthur Hughes, one of the sons of Thomas Hughes, solicitor, of Wrexham, and brother to Mr. J. Allington Hughes, died October 12th, 1902; buried at Gresford.

Recorders of Marford Manor.

1729. Edward Edwards of Chester.
 1743. Ditto.
 7 May, 1753. John Kelsall.
 19 Dec., 1780. John Wilbraham and deputy-steward.
 11 Dec., 1792. John Wilbraham.
 25 Feb., 1813. Francis Edge Barker.¹
 6 Apl., 1827. Thomas Longueville Longueville.²
 28 Oct., 1831. Richard Barker.³
 2 Oct., 1877. Alfred Carrington [of Chester].
 28 July, 1891. Harry Yates Barker.⁴

¹ Francis Edge Barker, of Llyndyr in Burton, and of Chester, died June, 1827, aged 48.

² Thomas Longueville Longueville, of Oswestry, eldest son of Captain Thomas Jones, of Willow House, Wrexham.

³ Richard Barker, son of Mr. Francis Edge Barker, and father of the late Major Barker, of Chester and Llyndir (see note in Burton chapter).

⁴ Henry Yates Barker, of Chester, etc., son of the Major Frank Barker mentioned in preceding note.

ABERYSTWYTH CASTLE.

EXCAVATIONS CARRIED ON IN THE YEAR 1903.

By HAROLD HUGHES, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

IN 1902, I reported to the Mayor and Corporation of Aberystwyth on the condition of their Castle, and advised a general scheme of carrying out excavations. The substance of my report has been published in *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

During the year 1903, considerable progress has been made in tracing and exposing large portions of the curtain walls of the outer ward. On August 7th, 1903, I inspected the excavations, and advised the Council as to the desirability of proceeding further with the work. I found that the greater portion of a mound which existed between the north-east curtain and St. Michael's churchyard, in position A on plan, had been removed. I cannot but regret the destruction of this feature. A large portion of the mound was natural rock. It had been added to and extended by the deposit of *débris*. The nature of the *débris* gave no clue as to the period to which it belonged. It consisted of loose stones of small size, bearing the appearance of refuse rock, quarried in excavating in connection with building operations. Probably a portion of the *débris* was a deposit of ancient formation, and possibly it had been added to in modern times. I have been informed that refuse was carted to the Castle grounds by Colonel Powell, when excavating for the foundations of the houses in Laura Place. The top of the mound was about 15 ft. above the level of the rock on which the north tower (N on plan) stands. The excavations have been carried out by the Borough Surveyor, Mr. Rees Jones, to whom I am indebted for providing me with every facility to inspect the works. Mr. Eyre

Evans has most kindly furnished me with reports, from time to time, on their progress, and I have had an opportunity of examining them for myself in January last.

Of the north tower, the lower 8 ft. from the rock-level upwards have been exposed. This work was found to have a considerable batter. The north-east curtain has been traced for its entire length, from the north tower to the outer gateway-building, with the exception of a small portion at B, where a huge mass of fallen masonry lies across the wall. The base of the wall is visible throughout. A height of about 20 ft. 6 in. of wall remains immediately adjoining the north tower, and several feet in height between the masonry B and the gateway tower. The facing of the rest of the walling has been destroyed, with the exception of a few courses next the rock or foundation level. From the north tower the wall extends in a straight line, in a south-easterly direction, for 89 ft., and terminates against a buttress, 4 ft. 2½ in. wide, with a projection of 3 ft. 6 in. A few feet in advance of this buttress, at D on plan, is a fallen mass of masonry, containing an internal curved face. It evidently belonged to a bastion or tower. In my first report I suggested that, in the position occupied by the buttress, there might have been a small bastion. It is quite possible the buttress and corbelling in the internal angles formed by the buttress and curtain walls, may have supported a bastion. Whether the mass D originally belonged to the defences of the outer or inner wards is at present uncertain. From this point the curtain continues in a south-easterly direction, but inclines slightly more to the east than to the north-west of the buttress. On approaching the outer gateway building, it takes a curved form on plan, and seems to have been set out from the same centre as the eastern curved end of the northern building of the inner gateway. The curve in the plan of the outer curtain gave breadth to the outer ward, in a position otherwise too confined. The mass

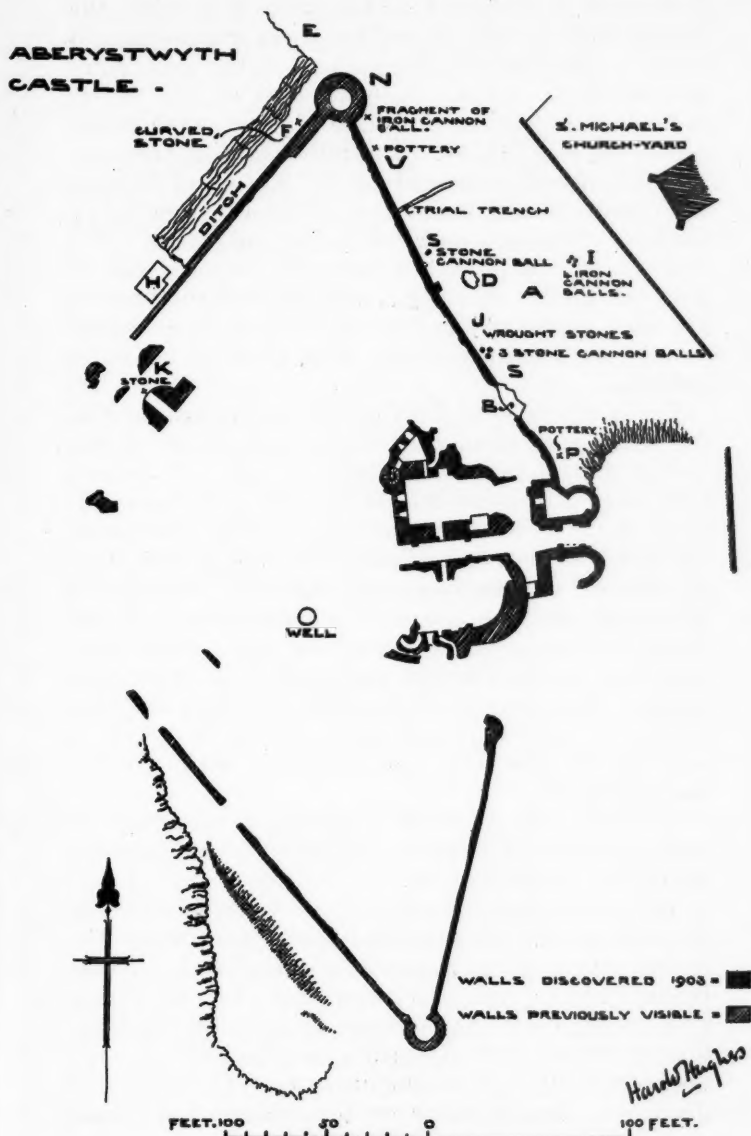


Fig. 1.—Plan of Aberystwyth Castle.

of masonry, B, is curved on the outer face, while the inner consists of portions of two faces of an octagonal figure. Apparently, it formed part of the inner gateway building. A trial trench was sunk at right angles to the curtain wall, at a distance of 47 ft. to the south-east of the north tower. This is indicated on the plan. The trench was excavated to the bottom of the old ditch, and this was found to be about 4 ft. 5 in. below the level of the rock on which the curtain stands. The rock appears to have been roughly hollowed out to form the ditch. A layer of clay covered the bottom. The rock of the old mound, now removed, evidently sloped up from the ditch, thus forming an outer defence.

The entire external base of the north tower and of the north-west curtain, to within a few feet of the modern hut, H on plan, has been cleared. It rests on solid rock. Previously the visible remains of the north-west curtain were only fragmentary. Outside the curtain the ditch has been opened out. The bed and the slope opposite the wall are formed in the rock. The native rock dips near the tower to a lower level. If the ditch, therefore, was anything but dry, water must have been retained at the north-east end by artificial means. The natural rock has to a certain extent been removed to the north of the tower (E on plan), in carrying out the works in connection with the new marine parade.

A considerable portion of the south-west curtain has been exposed, and portions previously visible have been cleared to a greater depth.

The objects found in carrying out the works are not very numerous. Of greatest interest, perhaps, are the cannon balls. Four stone balls were found, all near the north-east curtain, at s s on plan. Two are $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, one 5 ins., and one $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. Of iron balls, four whole and three fragments have been found. The whole balls are $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter. The four were discovered close together on the rock of the mound

opposite the north-east curtain, at I on plan. One fragment was found at the base of the north tower. Of the position of the other two I am uncertain.

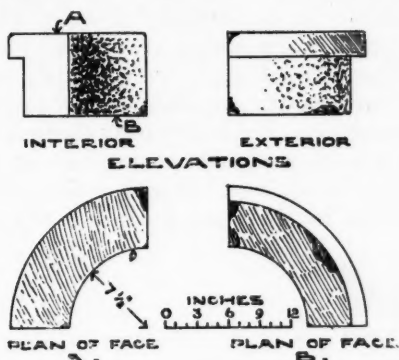


Fig. 2.—Curved Stone at Aberystwyth Castle.

At F on plan, in the ditch outside the north-west curtain, a curved stone was discovered. This is shown in Fig. 2. The stone forms the quarter of a circle,

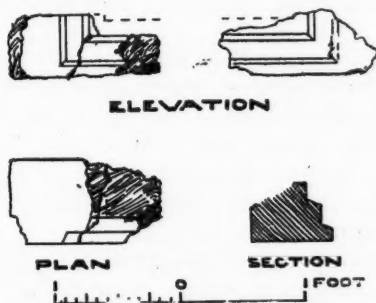


Fig. 3.—Remains of Worked Stones at Aberystwyth Castle.

with an internal diameter of 15 ins. The outer face is rebated. The inner face of the curve is roughly picked. The portion of the outer face which is set back is finely picked, while the edge of the projecting portion appears

to have been tooled. The two flat faces have been chiselled. The purpose of the stone is uncertain. Its form suggests that it might possibly have been a portion of an eyelet at the crown of a vault. I am, however, unable to determine definitely whether the flat faces occupied horizontal or vertical planes. The two worked stones, Fig. 3, were found outside the north-east curtain, at J on plan. They are worked in a yellow freestone. Evidently they formed part of an opening in a wall, probably the junction of the jambs with the sill of a window. Another piece of freestone was discovered in the same position; but it is of no

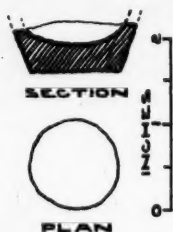


Fig. 4.

Base of Earthenware Vessel
at Aberystwyth Castle.

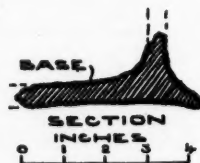


Fig. 5.

Fragment of Base of Earthenware Vessel
at Aberystwyth Castle.

great interest, further than that apparently it has been re-worked for a purpose not originally intended. A fragment of a circular stone, about 11 ins. in diameter, pierced in the centre, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. thick, resembling a portion of a quern, was discovered in sinking for a drain outside the north-west gateway of the inner ward, at K on plan.

Three bases of small earthenware vessels were found outside the north-east curtain, near the outer gateway building, at P on plan. Fig. 4 is the plan and section of one base. The three are of approximate size. One is of a reddish-grey colour; the other two are of a yellowish-grey tone. Probably they are of seventeenth-century workmanship. Fig. 5 is the section through a fragment of the base of an earthenware vessel, found

at v on plan, outside the north tower. It is of red pottery, green-glazed on the outside, running to a brownish-green under the base. The above finds, due to the energy of Mr. Eyre Evans, have been placed in the Public Library in Pier Street.

Last August I saw a fragment of a glass Jacobean bottle and a horse-shoe, both found near the north tower. These have since disappeared.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

EXHIBITION OF LOCAL CHURCH PLATE AT
PORTMADOC MEETING, 1903.

Described by E. ALFRED JONES.

Beddgelert.—Silver Chalice and Paten-Cover. The bowl of the chalice, which is somewhat in the form of an inverted bell, is engraved with three full-length figures of Mary the Virgin, Mary Cleophas, and Mary Salome, which is probably an unique feature in the decoration of old English church plate. Inscribed on the base, "Donum Iohannis Williams aurificis regis 1610." The stem is divided by two compressed knops, which are decorated with a moulding of chased roses, etc. Both the borders of the foot of the chalice, and the paten-cover, have an ovolo moulding.

On the foot of the paten-cover is engraved the donor's arms: *Quarterly*, 1 and 4, three eagles displayed . . . 2 and 3, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys . . . the shield being held by the wings and claws of his crest; an eagle displayed. They bear the London hall-mark for the year 1610; maker's mark, R. S., and a rose, within a plain shield.

These interesting pieces of church plate were given, as the inscription signifies, by Sir John Williams, who was born at Hafod Lwyfog, near Beddgelert, and who was goldsmith to James I. In the *Memorials of the Goldsmiths' Company*, mention is made of the grant of a certificate, in 1623, "by the Earl of Suffolk and Sir Henry Cary, that there was no evidence that John Williams, the King's Goldsmith, had sold deceitful plate to the King."

Criccieth.—Silver Chalice, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high, on stem, divided by a knop, engraved with the sacred monogram, a cross, and three nails. Chester hall-mark for 1770; maker, R. Richardson. Inscribed underneath rim of foot, "DONO DEDIT IOHANNES JONES DE BRYNHIR A.M. COLL. JES. OXON, HUIUS ECCLESIE RECTOR, 1770."

Silver Paten, with same hall-marks.

Harlech.—Silver Chalice, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. high, on baluster stem, with spayed foot. Hall-mark for year 1644. Initials, H.B.,

engraved underneath. This chalice came from Llandanwg Church.

Llanaelhaiarn.—Silver Chalice, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, beaker shape, on trumpet-shape stem. Inscribed, "Rhodd Thomas ap John y Eglwus Ailhaiarn."

Silver Paten-cover, with date 1638, engraved on the foot. Both the chalice and paten-cover bear the hall-mark for 1638.

Small Plain Silver Dish, 7 ins. in diameter. No marks.



| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| A | | D | | | | M | |
| B | C | E | H | J | K | N | |
| | | F | | I | L | O | |
| | | G | | | | | |

Local Church Plate, exhibited at Portmadoc Meeting.

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Llan Festiniog Flagon. | 1. Treflys Chalice. |
| B. Criccieth Chalice. | J. Llanfrothen Jug. |
| C. Llanaelhaiarn Chalice and Paten-cover. | K. Pwllheli Chalice. |
| D. Llandecwyn Alms Dish. | L. Llangybi Chalice |
| E. Pwllheli Jug. | M. Llanfair - juxta - Harlech Alms-Dish. |
| F. Llanarmon Chalice. | N. Ynyscynhaiarn Chalice and Paten-cover. |
| G. Llanfrothen Porringer. | O. Llanfihangel-y-Pennant Paten. |
| H. Penmorfa Chalice and Paten-cover. | |

Llanfair-juxta-Harlech.—Pewter Dish, used as an alms-dish. Probable date, late seventeenth century.

Llanarmon.—Silver Chalice, $7\frac{3}{8}$ ins. high, inverted bell-shape bowl on baluster stem. Hall-mark for 1632. Maker's initials indistinct, but probably R. G., with four mullets and lozenge in a shaped shield.

Llangybi.—Silver Chalice, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, inverted bell-shape bowl on baluster stem, bearing the Dublin hall-mark for 1638,



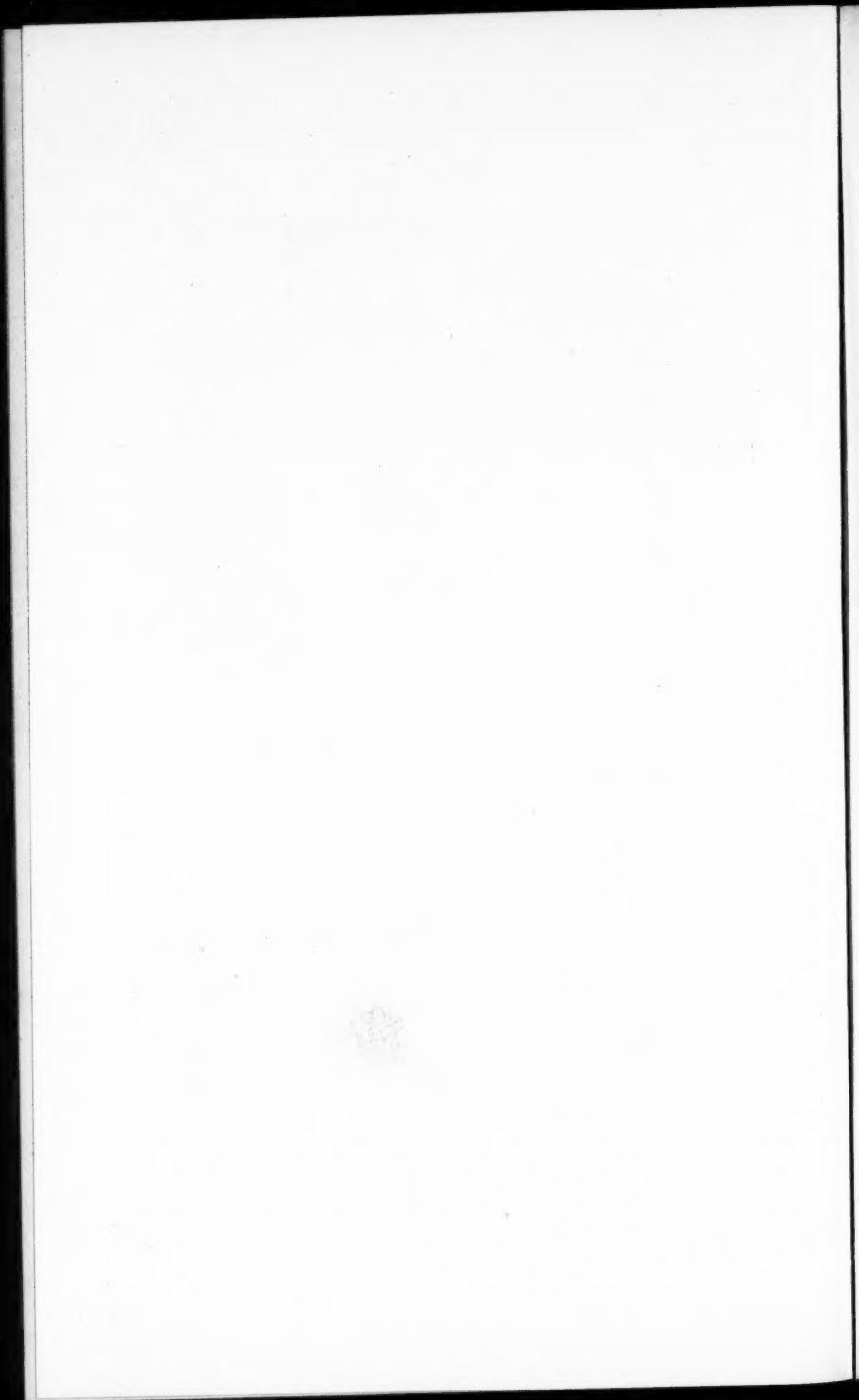
Paten-cover at Beddgelert, Carnarvonshire, date 1610.

which is the year Charles I first granted a Charter of Incorporation to the Goldsmith's Company of Dublin. On the bowl is inscribed: "Ex dono Tho. Wynne." On opposite side the sacred monogram and a cross, which were engraved probably a century later. Maker's mark, H. above W. in plain shield. On the foot is inscribed "Llangybi," and a shield of arms: a chevron between three fleurs-de-lys, a crescent, impaling a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed. This chalice



CHALICE AT BEDDGELEERT, CARNARVONSHIRE.
Date, 1610.





somewhat resembles that in which King Charles I received his last Communion; now in the possession of the Duke of Portland.

Llanengan.—Pewter Cup with two handles. This is a secular cup. Probable date about 1720.

Silver Plate, made in 1812. Inscribed, "Llanengan, 1820. John Roberts, Rector; Griffith Prichard, Robert Williams, Churchwardens. This is not an ecclesiastical plate, but an ordinary silver dinner-plate.

Llanfihangel-y-Pennant.—Silver Chalice, 8 ins. high, on stem, divided by knop. Hall mark for year 1736.

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Inscribed, | I G e E W | } Wardens, 1736. |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|

Silver Paten, $7\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in diameter. Hall-mark for year 1724. In the centre are engraved the sacred monogram, cross, and three nails surrounded by halo, and this inscription: "The legacy of Catherine Meyricke, widow, daughter of Ellis Brynker, Esq., to the Church of St. Michael in Pennant."

Llanfrothen.—Pewter Jug, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, lid missing. Inscribed, "The gift of Richard Humphreys, Gent., to the Church of Llanfrothen, 1698." These old pewter jugs and flagons were frequently used for spiced ale at funerals.

Pewter Porringer, $4\frac{1}{4}$ ins. high, encircled with raised moulding. Though used as a chalice this is a secular cup, intended for possets and hot drinks, and was probably made in the second half of the seventeenth century.

Llan Festiniog.—Pewter Flagon, probable date, latter half of seventeenth century.

Llandecwyn.—Pewter Alms Dish, probable date 1660-1680.

Pewter Chalice and Pewter Paten, late eighteenth century.

Maentwrog.—Silver Paten, 5 ins. in diameter; hall-mark for year 1738. Inscribed, "Rhodd John Roberts (Hen Weinidog ymhlâs Tan y-bwlch) i Eglwys Maentwrog, 1743." In centre are engraved the sacred monogram and cross surrounded by halo.

Penmorfa.—Silver Chalice, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, on stem divided by knop.

Silver Paten, $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diameter. These were made in 1697 by Thos. Parr, and are inscribed "Sir Robert Owen, 1698." Sir Robert Owen was the grandson of the famous Royalist, Sir John Owen of Clenenney.

Silver Salver, with shell edge, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. diameter, hall-mark for year 1753. Centre engraved with sacred monogram, three nails, and cross in a halo. On the back is inscribed, "A gift to the Church of Penmorfa from the family of Kesail Gyvarch, 1760."

Pwllheli.—Silver Jug, on stem, $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, with raised band surrounding body. Hall-mark for year 1628; maker's mark, G. G.

Silver Chalice, $7\frac{1}{8}$ ins. high, on a stem divided by a knop. Hall-mark for 1780. Maker's initials R. R.

Treflys.—Silver Chalice, 6 ins. high. No hall-mark.

Ynyscynhaiarn.—Silver Chalice with Paten-cover, 9 ins. high, both hall-marked in 1740. On body of chalice is engraved the sacred monogram, etc., within a halo, and on the foot, "Ex dono W. P. arm." (W. Price of Rhiwlas). The cross on the paten has been added at a later date. The "patens" in use here and at Treflys are ordinary Old-Sheffield-Plate dinner plates.

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| Lord Bishop of St. David's, The | The Palace, Abergwilly |
| Dynevor, The Right Hon. Lord | Dynevor Castle, Llandeilo, R.S.O. |
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| Bishop, His Honour Judge | Dolygarreg, Llandovery |
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GLAMORGANSHIRE. (98)

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| Aberdare, The Right Hon. Lord . | Dyffryn, Aberdare |
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| Allen, W. E. Romilly, Esq. . . . | Fairwell, Llandaff |

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| Cathedral Library | Llandaff |
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PEMBROKESHIRE. (27)

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| Allen, Herbert, Esq. | c/o C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq., Hill Cottage, Tenby |
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| Leach, A. L., Esq. | 10, Nithdale Road, Plumstead, S.E.; (Tenby and Co., News Office, Tenby) |
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| Phillips, J. W., Esq., Solicitor | Haverfordwest |
| Samson, Louis, Esq., F.S.A. . . . | Scotchwell, Haverfordwest |
| Thomas, A. H., Esq., A.R.I.B.A. | County Surveyor's Office, Haverfordwest |
| Thomas, Mrs. James | Rock House, Haverfordwest |
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| Wade-Evans, Rev. A. W. | 21, Lyme Street, Camden Road, London, N.W.; Fishguard, Pembroke |
| Williams, H. W., Esq., F.G.S. . . | Solva, Pembroke |
| Wright, A. J., Esq. | Normanhurst, Haverfordwest |

RADNORSHIRE. (9)

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| Venables-Llewelyn, Charles, Esq. | Llysdimam, Newbridge-on-Wye |
| Williams, Mrs. | Penralley, Rhayader |
| Williams, Rev. Preb. T., M.A. | Llows Rectory, Radnor |

MONMOUTHSHIRE. (9)

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| Llangattock, The Rt. Hon. Lord | The Hendre, Monmouth |
| Jackson, Sir H. M., Bart. | Llantilio Court, Abergavenny |
| Bowen, A. E., Esq. | The Town Hall, Pontypool |
| Evans, Miss Charlotte M. | Nantyderry, Abergavenny |
| Evans, Peypat W., Esq. | Llwynarthan, Castleton, Cardiff |
| Hanbury, J. Capel, Esq. | Pontypool Park, Mon. |
| Rickards, R., Esq. | The Priory, Usk |
| Williams, Albert A., Esq. | Penyparc, Llangibby, Newport, Mon. |

THE MARCHES. (19)

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| Bax, Pearce B. Ironside, Esq. | 6, Stanley Place, Chester |
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| Lloyd, Edward, Esq. | Meillionen, Hoole, Chester |
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| Summers, H. H. C., Esq. | Picton Villa, Oswestry |
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| Woodall, Edward, Esq. | Wingthorpe, Oswestry |

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- The Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland (c/o R. H. Cochrane, Esq., F.S.A., 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin)
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- Kongl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien, Stockholm (c/o Dr. Anton Blomberg, Librarian).

All Members residing in South Wales and Monmouthshire are requested to forward their subscriptions to the Rev. CHARLES CHIDLOW, M.A., Llawhaden Vicarage, Narberth. All other Members to the Rev. Canon R. TREVOR OWEN, F.S.A., Bodelwyddan Vicarage, Rhuddlan, Flintshire, R S.O.

As it is not impossible that omissions or errors may exist in the above list, corrections will be thankfully received by the General Secretaries.

The Annual Subscription is *One Guinea*, payable in advance on the first day of the year.

Members wishing to retire must give six months' notice previous to the first day of the following year, at the same time paying all arrears.

All communications with regard to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* should be addressed to the Editor, J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A., 28, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.

LAWS

OF THE

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

ESTABLISHED 1846,

*In order to Examine, Preserve, and Illustrate the Ancient Monuments and
Remains of the History, Language, Manners, Customs,
and Arts of Wales and the Marches.*

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Association shall consist of Subscribing, Corresponding, and Honorary Members, of whom the Honorary Members must not be British subjects.

ADMISSION.

2. New members may be enrolled by the Chairman of the Committee, or by either of the General Secretaries; but their *election* is not complete until it shall have been confirmed by a General Meeting of the Association.

GOVERNMENT.

3. The Government of the Association is vested in a Committee consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Chairman of Committee, the General and Local Secretaries, and not less than twelve, nor more than fifteen, ordinary subscribing members, three of whom shall retire annually according to seniority.

ELECTION.

4. The Vice-Presidents shall be chosen for life, or as long as they remain members of the Association. The President and all other officers shall be chosen for one year, but shall be re-eligible. The officers and new members of Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall recommend candidates; but it shall be open to any subscribing member to propose other candidates, and to demand a poll. All officers and members of the Committee shall be chosen from the subscribing members.

THE CHAIR.

5. At all meetings of the Committee the chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

6. The Chairman of the Committee shall superintend the business of the Association during the intervals between the Annual Meetings; and he shall have power, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, to authorise proceedings not specially provided for by the laws. A report of his proceedings shall be laid before the Committee for their approval at the Annual General Meeting.

EDITORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

7. There shall be an Editorial Sub-Committee, consisting of at least three members, who shall superintend the publications of the Association, and shall report their proceedings annually to the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION.

8. All Subscribing Members shall pay one guinea in advance, on the 1st of January in each year, to the Treasurer or his banker (or to either of the General Secretaries).

WITHDRAWAL.

9. Members wishing to withdraw from the Association must give six months' notice to one of the General Secretaries, and must pay all arrears of subscriptions.

PUBLICATIONS.

10. All Subscribing and Honorary Members shall be entitled to receive all the publications of the Association issued after their election (except any special publication issued under its auspices), together with a ticket giving free admission to the Annual Meeting.

SECRETARIES.

11. The Secretaries shall forward, once a month, all subscriptions received by them to the Treasurer.

TREASURER.

12. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be made up annually, to December 31st; and as soon afterwards as may be convenient, they shall be audited by two subscribing members of the Association, to be appointed at the Annual General Meeting. A balance-sheet of the said accounts, certified by the Auditors, shall be printed and issued to the members.

BILLS.

13. The funds of the Association shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the Treasurer of the Association for the time being; and all bills due from the Association shall be countersigned by one of the General Secretaries, or by the Chairman of the Committee, before they are paid by the Treasurer.

COMMITTEE-MEETING.

14. The Committee shall meet at least once a year for the purpose of nominating officers, framing rules for the government of the Association, and transacting any other business that may be brought before it.

GENERAL MEETING.

15. A General Meeting shall be held annually for the transaction of the business of the Association, of which due notice shall be given to the members by one of the General Secretaries.

SPECIAL MEETING.

16. The Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, shall have power to call a Special Meeting, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given to each member by one of the General Secretaries.

QUORUM.

17. At all meetings of the Committee five shall form a quorum.

CHAIRMAN.

18. At the Annual Meeting the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or the Chairman of the Committee, shall take the chair; or, in their absence, the Committee may appoint a chairman.

CASTING VOTE.

19. At all meetings of the Association or its Committee, the Chairman shall have an independent as well as a casting vote.

REPORT.

20. The Treasurer and other officers shall report their proceedings to the General Committee for approval, and the General Committee shall report to the Annual General Meeting of Subscribing Members.

TICKETS.

21. At the Annual Meeting, tickets admitting to excursions, exhibitions, and evening meetings, shall be issued to Subscribing and Honorary Members gratuitously, and to corresponding Members at such rates as may be fixed by the officers.

ANNUAL MEETING.

22. The superintendence of the arrangements for the Annual Meeting shall be under the direction of one of the General Secretaries in conjunction with one of the Local Secretaries of the Association for the district, and a Local Committee to be approved of by such General Secretary.

LOCAL EXPENSES.

23. All funds subscribed towards the local expenses of an Annual Meeting shall be paid to the joint account of the General Secretary acting for that Meeting and a Local Secretary; and the Association shall not be liable for any expense incurred without the sanction of such General Secretary.

AUDIT OF LOCAL EXPENSES.

24. The accounts of each Annual Meeting shall be audited by the Chairman of the Local Committee, and the balance of receipts and expenses on each occasion be received, or paid, by the Treasurer of the Association, such audited accounts being sent to him as soon after the meeting as possible.

ALTERATIONS IN THE RULES.

25. Any Subscribing Member may propose alterations in the Rules of the Association; but such alteration must be notified to one of the General Secretaries at least one month before the Annual Meeting, and he shall lay it before the Committee; and if approved by the Committee, it shall be submitted for confirmation at the next Meeting.

(Signed) C. C. BABINGTON,

Chairman of the Committee.

August 17th, 1876.

